THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
Do. Six months, " ..... 2 00
Daily Paper, one year, in advance,.....$10 00
" six months, " ..... 5 00
" three months, in advance,..... 3 00
" one month, " ..... 1 00

# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 26. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1870. NO. 19

RATES OF ADVERTISING

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $200 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

SNUFFS.

SWEET SNUFF, FRESH SNUFF

IN BLADDERS, TO CONSUMERS,

AT 61 CENTS PER POUND

FORTY-FIVE DAYS at

VANSICKLES',
No. 12 Market st.
june 11 19-w4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUPERIOR COURT—ONSLOW COUNTY.

Henry W. Petteway, Administrator, Plaintiff, of Peter Ambrose, deceased,
*Against*
Julia A. Petteway, Wm. D. Bryan, Ambrose Barry, Murrill Barry, Victoria Barry and Peter B. Barry, Defendants.

Petition to sell Real Estate to make it Assets.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF the Court that Ambrose Barry, Murrill Barry, Victoria Barry and Peter B. Barry reside beyond the limits of this State, and have property in this State, and that the Plaintiff has a cause of action against them, It is ordered that publication be made once a week for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, in this State, notifying the said Ambrose Barry, Murrill Barry, Victoria Barry and Peter B. Barry, of the filing of the petition in this action, and directing them to appear before this Court on or before the 25th day of July, A. D. 1870, and answer the petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them, and a decree of sale awarded *pro confesso* as to them.

It is furthermore ordered that a summons and copy of the petition for each of the said Defendants be sent by mail, directed to their respective postoffices.

Witness my hand and official seal, at office in Jacksonville, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1870.

SEAL.

A. C. HUGGINS,
Clerk Superior Court Onslow County.
april 29 12-w6w*

$100 TO $250 *per month guaranteed. Sure pay.*—Wages paid weekly to Agents everywhere, selling our *Patent Silver Mould White Wire Clothes Lines.* Business permanent. For full particulars, address

GIRARD WIRE MILLS, Philadelphia, Pa.
april 29 12-weow2m*

COTTON PLANTERS,

YOU CAN SAVE TIME AND MONEY BY dealing directly with the

NORTH CAROLINA
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
NEWBERN, N. C.

Foster Cotton Planters, Lancaster Cotton Planters, Dickson Georgia Steel Sweeps, 7 00
Do. not stocked,..... 5 00
Mitchell & Allen Cotton Plows,..... 4 00
Norum Cotton Plows,..... 4 00
Plows No. 6, 10, 11, 50, $2 50 each.
Cotton Gins, all kinds.
Cotton Presses of every make. Address
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
Newbern, N. C.
april 1 8 3m

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE FOREWARNED against trading for a note made by me to Messrs. Tolar & Mulford, for eight hundred dollars due August 1st, 1870, as I have paid it in full and have their receipt to that effect.

May 20th, 1870. W. J. TOLAR.
may 27 16—3m

NEW MUSIC BOOK.

The Wreath of Gems.

A Collection of the most popular Songs, Ballads and Duets of the day, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte.

Boards, $2 50. Cloth, $3 00. Cloth, full gilt, $4 00. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers,
277 Washington St., Boston.
CHARLES H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.
june 10 18—wlw

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Address, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any paper, get a copy of Dr Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.
oct 22 37-1ych

## STATE NEWS.

ENORMOUS freshet in Neuse river.

CLINGMAN is stumping it in the West.

F. of T.'s had a good time in Salisbury on Monday night.

Templeton's Operetter is to open in Raleigh to-night.

THE Republican Seventh Congressional District Convention, meets in Asheville on the 18th.

THE Republicans of Gaston county have nominated Jones Hoffman for the Legislature, and G. W. McKee for Sheriff.

A MAN named Collins has been jailed in Hillsboro', charged with killing a Mr. Vaughn.

HEAVY damages to the crops in Edgecombe are reported to have been wrought by the recent rains.

THE Tar river rose during the recent freshet to within a few feet of the height attained by the great freshet of 1867.

Mrs. Harriet Ray, a poor white woman, was lately found dead near Raleigh. Cause of death unknown.

Edward B. Sanders, of Onslow county, was on Wednesday licensed by the Supreme Court to practice law in the several Courts of this State.

United States Circuit Court opened in Raleigh on Wednesday. There are upwards of five hundred cases for trial this time.

THE census for the town of Tarboro' has just been completed. It is as follows: Whites, 657; colored, 633—total, 1,290.—Deaths for the year: Whites, 11, colored, 15—total 26.

THE following ticket has been nominated by the Conservatives of Pitt county:

For Sheriff—John E. Allen.
For the Senate—Elbert Moye.
For the House of Representatives—Calvin Joyner and Benjamin S. Atkinson.

SOME years ago a citizen of this county bequeathed Bladen county some 1,300 acres of land to be used for the benefit of the poor. We learn that this land is now leased by a gentleman who provides for the poor and pays the county beside two hundred dollars. So that instead of the poor being a charge on the county they are a source of income. So says the *Standard.*

INDIAN REMAINS.—The retreating waters of the recent high freshet in Orange county has unearthed eighteen Indian graves on the banks of New Hope Creek. The Hillsboro' *Recorder* says that three of these graves were opened and three dead Indians were found sitting in their skeletons with their knees drawn up to the stomach and their heads facing the east. They wore beads around the necks and shoulders and some of these are now in the possession of the editor of the *Recorder*, perfectly preserved. These Indians were wrapped in a matting made out of flag and platted together, a piece of which was found preserved in one of their graves and is now to be seen in our possession. There were six or seven different kinds of beads around their necks—some blue glass and others out of soap stone or lime stone. There were also two pieces of potter ware with unexplainable hyeroglyphies carved on them found in the graves, two pieces of small copper pipe, and another piece of small pipe made exactly in the shape and likeness of a little bugle. The skulls were very thick and the bones were exceedingly large.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Pursuant to a call of the Chairman, the Executive Committee for the State, of the Conservative party, met in this city on the 8th inst.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Hon. Thos. Bragg, who stated that the object of the call was to nominate a candidate for the office of Attorney General.

After an interchange of views among the members of the Committee, James S. Amis, Esq., put in nomination the Hon. Wm. M. Shipp, of Mecklenburg county, which nomination was concurred in by acclamation.

The following resolution, proposed by Hon. Thos C. Fuller, was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved* That this Committee do most heartily endorse the address of the Conservative members of the General Assembly at their last session, and recognize the same as the exposition of the principles of the party in the State. And we invite every honest voter in the State, both white and colored, to unite with us in carrying out the principles set forth in said address, and in establishing a wise, economical and just administration of the State government.

On motion of the Hon. A. S. Merrimon, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That each member of the Executive Committee will address the people of the State upon the condition of the State and country as often as he can between this time and the day of the approaching election, and that each urge our friends everywhere to do likewise.

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of every citizen to make personal exertion to secure the success of the Conservative Democratic ticket, in all parts of the State.

On motion the Chairman was appointed to inform Judge Shipp of his nomination and request his acceptance.

The Committee then adjourned.

THOS. BRAGG, Ch'mn.
J. J. LITCHFORD, Sec'y.
Raleigh *Sentinel.*

WE learn from the *Eagle* that Cumberland Superior Court has just closed a two week's term. On the State docket 45 cases were disposed of, and 30, or more, were continued. On Civil docket about 85 were finished and 185 continued.

VISIT OF HIGH FUNCTIONARIES.—The Tarboro' *Southerner* says: "The Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of this place was honored on Thursday last by the visitation of two of the highest functionaries of the Order—R. W. D. G. S. of the United States, Fred D. Stuart, and the Most Worthy Grand Master of North Carolina, W. L. Smith. A full attendance of the members of the Lodge welcomed these officials, and we are glad to learn that the Order has received new inspiration from their visit.

THE ladies of Rocky Mount propose giving a dinner on the 22d instant, to be followed by a ball at night. The proceeds to be applied to the Masonic Lodge at that place.

BEAUFORT county has certainly made a good start. Judge E. J. Warren, for the Senate, and Maj. Thos. Sparrow, for the House, are strong names and will make a good fight.

IT is rumored, says the *Sentinel*, that James H. Harris, colored nominee for Congress from the Fourth Congressional District, has offered to sell his nomination for $8,000. The last bid made was $5,500.

THE rains and freshets tore up a portion of the Western Railroad track, near Jonesboro,' last week, but with no serious result. The bridge over Deep River, at Haywood, was washed away.

The *Reconstructed Farmer* asserts that Tarboro' can boast of the best Foreign population, altogether, of any place in the State. It may be good but we'll bet that it is not *the* best.

THE Republican District Nominating Convention met in Edenton, on Thursday last, and re-nominated Congressman Cobb for a seat in the U. S. House of Representatives from the 1st District.

THE Salem Press records the crops as promising.

RALEIGH is to have a Colored Baptist Ministerial Institute.

WELDON will certainly have an Agricultural Fair next Fall.

THE rust has made its appearance in the Halifax wheat.

THE Supreme Court and the United States Circuit Court are still in session in Raleigh.

A NUMBER of farmers from near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, visited the Salem section a few days since.

H. H. HELPER has announced himself as a Conservative Republican candidate for Congress from the Sixth District.

THE Conservatives of Pitt county have gone to work in earnest; speeches, meetings, &c., are the order of the day.

THE Conservatives of the First Congressional District are to meet in Convention at Edenton, on Thursday, June 23d.

THERE is some talk of forming a new county to be formed of parts of Wayne, Duplin and Sampson.

THE first gold mine in the United States was discovered in Meadow Creek, Cabarrus county, (N. C.) in 1790, by Conrad Reed.

W. HAWKINS, of Shelby, who was injured sometime ago by the explosion of a Kerosene lamp, has died from his injuries.

THE trial of Wm. McRhea, charged with the murder of his wife, which had been set for Mecklenburg Superior Court, last week, has been continued.

ONE Joseph Whitfield has disappeared from the neighborhood of Kinston. As he is a Radical, of course he has been Ku Kluxed.

THE *Sentinel* has a sample of oats from the farm of Mr. H. P. Tucker, of Wake county, which is something to brag on.—The stalk is six feet high and surmounted by a very full heavy head of grain.

THE Memorial Concert in Goldsboro', on Wednesday night, was a delightful affair, but the *Messenger* complains bitterly of a very small audience.

Two new mail routes will go into operation about the first of July next. One leading from Salem to Jerusalem in Davie county, and the other from Salem to Panther Creek, Yadkin county.

THERE are now fifty students at Chapal Hill. The commencement exercises of last Wednesday were opened by S. S. Ashley. John H. Wheeler and Senator Abbott were the speakists.

ABOUT fifty inmates in Halifax county poor house, and all supported by private charity. The county funds and credit have both been exhausted by the vampire carpet-baggers. The same may be said of Edgecombe.

THE Wayne county Conservative Convention was held at Goldsboro' yesterday. The Conservative Congressional Convention assembles at the same place on Wednesday, 22d inst.

THE Conservatives of the 18th Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Wayne and Green, are to meet at Snow Hill on Tuesday next, 14th inst. The contest for nomination will be between Messrs. Swift Galloway and William A. Darden.

W. J. CLARK, formerly a Confederate Colonel, and more recently bought by the Radical party at the price of a petty police judgeship, has been invested by Holden with the rank of Major General of Militia and has been authorized to raise a regiment of Radical voters, ostensibly to put down the Ku Klux but, in reality, to bayonet though a fair and free election at the polls next August. Was William Gaston in earnest, or did he dream of an Arcadia, when he sang,

"Then let all who love us, love the land that we live in,
As happy a region as on this side of heaven;
Where plenty and freedom, love and peace smile before us."

WAKE FOREST COMMENCEMENT.—Both the Raleigh *Sentinel* and the Petersburg *Index* contain letters from Wake Forest College, giving description of the Commencement Exercises of that institution on last Wednesday and Thursday. Rev. John Mitchell, A. M., of Bertie, delivered the annual address before the Alumni Association, on Tuesday night.

On Wednesday, the address before the Society was delivered by Hon. John Kerr, of Yanceyville. Chose as his theme, "The Education of Youth based upon the truth revealed in the Bible is the hope of the Nation," and for nearly an hour held the audience in rapt admiration.

The valedictory sermon was delivered by Rev. Jno. A. Broadus.

The Trustees conferred the degree of A. M. in course, on Rev. Wm. Benent, pastor elect of the Fayetteville Church, and the honorary degree of A. M. on Julius Picot, Esq., of Murfreesboro', N. C. Rev. W. T. Brooks, of the College Hill, and Prof. C. H. Toy, of the Baptist Theological Seminary of Greenville, S. C., were honored with the title of Doctors of Divinity.

### Death of a Centenarian.

The Hon. Moses Wingate died at Haverhill, Massachusetts, yesterday, June 6th, at the advanced age of one hundred years and eight months. He held many public positions of high trust and honor, and was distinguished for his integrity and probity of character.

His one hundredth birthday was celebrated last October by the Free Masons and others with distinguished honor, and his remains will be interred with Masonic Honors.—Boston *Journal.*

### Hard Times in Illinois.

A correspondent writing to the New York Journal of Commerce from Carlinsville, Ill., says:

"Trade in this section of the country is in as flat a condition as ever was known since Illinois was a State. Farmers are fairly used up. They have no produce to sell and no money. Many have plowed up their wheat and sowed corn, having no faith in wheat prospects. We have had to credit them on the strength of their present growing crops for stores, seed, and even to lend them money to get through till harvest."

The Empress of Austria was recently shot through the hand in attempting to take a loaded pistol from her son. The young gentleman is twelve years old.

One thousand married couple were divorced in Ohio last year.

A York State bicyclist has been arrested for bestriding an unlawful vehicle.

For the Journal.

### The Lincolnton High School

Closed its second session on Friday the 27th of May. Of that day's closing exercises, always the climax of interest, to the pupil particularly, I shall speak hereafter.

Let me remark here, first, that this is a male school, under a Board of Trustees, in the care of the Rev. Wm. Wetmore, a graduate of, and for several years tutor of mathematics, at Chapel Hill, and Mr. H. H. Smith, formerly Professor of Modern Languages and Rhetoric at the same University.

The examination commenced on Monday, the 24th. On the afternoon of that day the writer, more from curiosity than anything else, entered the school building, which is situated upon an eminence, with the towering mountains of the Blue Ridge in sight. The cool breeze traversing the room on that warm day, contributed to keep awake my interest in the proceedings. A Class in Virgil was up for examination; next one in Algebra; then a juvenile class in spelling, closing that evening's exercises, as all the rest of that week, by singing.

My interest being now fairly aroused, partly by evidences of thoroughness in scholarship, partly by the memory of days of yore, when I, too, though in a far country, speaking a different language, was initiated into the mysteries of classic lore, I was lothe to lose a single hour from the examination.

Appropos of singing, I am told that at the beginning of this session a youth, after attending school for a day, left here in disgust, saying he came not here to learn singing in school. That young man was ignorant of what he might have gained by that quarter of an hour's exercise every day. He did not know that a good singer, besides the pleasure he certainly must derive from the art, in speaking has always the advantage over him who is deficient in this accomplishment, by his sonorous voice, governed and modulated with such great ease.

During the following days of this week, attending almost every hour at the examination of the different classes in the English branches, in Latin, Greek, French and German, as also the different branches of Mathematics, I became thoroughly convinced of the efficiency of this school; the teachers not only showing their perfect mastery of the branches they instructed in, but also of that great art, so many excellent scholars are deficient in, that of imparting their knowledge to the pupils with the greatest possible ease to the latter. Clear and distinct enunciation distinguished all reading and spelling; the best of the juvenile pupils went over spelling and defining of many pages in McGuffey's fourth reader without a single blunder; in this exercise on "sides" one little fellow of only eight summers stood up manfully after all his companions in arms, some of them his seniors by several years, had been defeated till at last, between 300 or 400 words having been disposed of, he had to surrender to two of his antagonists, his seniors by nearly four years, who were the last remaining on their side. Almost thorough grammatical knowledge was evinced in all the languages. The French class pronounced well and rendered almost faultlessly. The class in German showed a thorough knowledge of the language, the pronunciation being almost and the translation entirely exceptionable, the whole having been accomplished in one short year, devoting due attention to other studies during that time.

Would not young men at the South do well to master the modern languages, when we are looking largely to emigration from the European Continent to correct some of the evils inflicted by our present political status?

The different classes in mathematics acquitted themselves well; problems were solved which would do honor to any junior at the University, and I was forcibly reminded how much I had forgotten. I would say here that especial preparation by the pupils in any of the branches examined on, was out of the question, the teachers taking a few subbjects here or a few sentences or periods at another place, and so on till almost the whole of the textbooks were gone through with.

Last, though not least, the discipline maintained among the pupils, to the number of 51, left nothing to wish for, in fact, only two cases of breach of discipline occurred during the whole of last session.—I speak from positive knowledge, having myself a son at this school, who, during part of a session, was a member of the family of Prof. Smith, than whom there is no better disciplinarian, at the same time, by his kindness, affability and highly polished manners, winning the hearts of his pupils.

The examination having continued the whole week till Friday at 11 o'clock, ten juvenile speakers, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, appeared one after another on the rostrum of the schoolroom, contending for a prize to be awarded the best declaimer. Right well did they acquit themselves, showing some fine speakers in embryo in that class, the prize being by competent judges awarded to him who, by the majority of the class, was expected to receive it.

On the evening of that day the closing exercises commenced at 8 o'clock in the Court House. The room was densely crowded, the bar reserved for the speakers, all the seats being occupied by an array of beauty rarely equaled and still more rarely excelled, the male spectators crowding the passages and all the nooks and corners of the spacious room. After some delightful strains of music from the Lincolnton brass band, composed of citizens and pupils of the village under the able leadership of Prof. Hensler, teacher of music at the Female Seminary of this place. The Anthem "God bless our native land" was sung by the whole school, the keynote being struck by one of the pupils without the lead of Prof. Smith's sonorous voice, to which they had been accustomed. The whole piece was well executed.

The speakers, to the number of eighteen, between the ages of 14 and 18 years, contending for a prize, then commenced their declamations as follows, strains of music filling the intervals between them:

1.—Irish Aliens and English Victories—W. A. Hoke, N. C.
2.—Speech on the Expunging Resolution—Sumner McBee, N. C.
3.—The Powers of the National Assembly—John Motz, N. C.
4.—On Altering the Virginia Constitution—M. Hoke, N. C.
5.—The Irish Disturbance Bill—Thos. Hoke, N. C.
6.—Address in behalf of Greece—T. H. Cobb, N. C.
7.—Results of the American War—J. Sumner, N. C.
8.—Speech on the Trial of J. K. Knapp—H. Costner, N. C.
9.—Reply to Flord—W. E. Beggs—Alabama.
10.—Lord North's Ministry Denounced—A. J. Smith, Alabama.
11.—Battle of Warsaw—C. A. Leecraft, N. C.
12.—Adams and Jefferson—J. L. Cobb—N. C.
13.—On the Judiciary Act—Frank Lander, N. C.
14.—Fate of Virginia—M. H. Smith, N. C.
15.—Regulus to the Roman Senate—Silas McBee, N. C.
16.—The Passing of the Rubicon—S. Smith, Alabama.
17.—British Aggression—B. Leecraft, N. C.
18.—Evils of Dismemberment—Wm. Lander, N. C.

It was extremely difficult to decide between the merits of several of the best speakers; suffice it to say, that all acquitted themselves quite creditably, showing as might have been expected, the masterly training they had the good fortunes to partake of.

While the committee retired to award the prize, a report of standing in scholarship and deportment of the pupils, being the average from the weekly reports to parents, made to the Trustees, was read.

The prize, a copy of Milton, splendidly bound, presented by Prof. Smith, was awarded by the judges to Mr. T. H. Cobb, of Caswell, N. C., and with the usual doxology sung by the school and the whole audience, accompanied by the band, this evenings delightful exercises closed.

In conclusion let me say, that there is nothing sectarian in this school, and that the situation of the village is a high and healthy one on the banks of the South Fork of the Catawba, the morals of the place comparing favorably with those of any other village of this State. P.

From the New York World.

### North Carolina Reconstruction.

We invite the serious attention of intelligent and patriotic citizens of all shades of political opinion to the fearful picture of the working of Congressional reconstruction in the ancient commonwealth of North Carolina, which is given in a proclamation issued on Monday last by Gov. Holden of that State. The language of the proclamation itself might be open to comment and criticism, were its subject matter less grave and important. Governor Holden speaks not with the assumed dignity and simplicity of a real chief magistrate representing the State's collected will for which he speaks, but in the deprecatory and almost apologetic tone of an official who feels that he does not carry with him that silent force of a free people's legitimate choice, which is stronger than armies. Yet on what subject does he utter this bated breath of denunciation and remonstrance!

The Governor declares that in various localities of the State over which he presides outrages of the most dreadful description have been repeatedly perpetrated during the past year by bands of disguised malefactors. He describes these bands as belonging to the "Ku-Klux Klan." The designation is commonly believed to have been adopted by an organization which is said to have originated at various points in the South in local opposition to the tyrannical measures of the Radical Congress, and it is quite likely that Governor Holden's proclamation may be used, if indeed it was not intended to be used, by Radicals at Washington as an excuse for attempting to inflict a new term of military despotism upon the unhappy State to which it applies.

But its true significance will not escape the people, however it may be perverted by the politicians, of America. In the American Union before the outbreak of the civil war no State was more remarkable for the general quiet and good order of its population than North Carolina. Its inhabitants, sprung for the most part from a sturdy stock of Scotch and North Irish Presbyterians, were a God-fearing, decent and determined people. At Mecklenburg in 1774, their fathers had anticipated the action by which at Philadelphia, two years later, the united colonists severed the bond which bound them to Great Britain. Their history for ninety years was the history of a model republican State—law-abiding, tranquil and contented. North Carolina went into the secession with reluctance, and she accepted the results of the struggle with decorum and with dignity.

How, then, does it happen that in such a commonwealth as this, after more than five years of peace, we hear of conspiracies, of cruel and lawless companies of brigands ranging her fields, of inoffensive persons persecuted and put to death? The answer is obvious and simple. Disregarding alike the principles of the American Constitution and the precepts of sound policy, the Radical majority in Congress chose to deal with the people of North Carolina as with a province conquered by the sword. They inflicted upon them a government not of their own choice, administered by men in whom they had no confidence, and supported by Federal bayonets in lieu of the public opinion of freemen. This government naturally has proved powerless to restrain the excesses of the bad because it has proved powerless to command the sympathies of the good in the community. The scandal of the existence of such a government has excused, in the eyes of a high-spirited and resolute people, the vagaries of those who, under the pretext of resisting its oppressions, chose to band themselves together for the gratification either of their political passions or of lower and less pardonable appetites. The same causes which bred the raiders and reevers of the Scotch Highlands out of deeds like the massacre of Glencoe, and called the "White Boys" into being out of the dreadful excesses of the British conquerors in Ireland, have been at work in North Carolina to breed the like results. The government itself of the State being without the law, it lacks the one great force before which individual outlaws quail. The same deplorable social conditions which compel the decent people of South Carolina to submit in silence to the outrage of seeing their State represented in Washington by a scamp already once practically expelled with dishonor from Congress, make the Executive of North Carolina impotent to enforce public order. Those conditions must remain unchanged so long as the system endures under which they have been generated. Men do not gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles. Rotten borough will return rotten members. A people forbidden to make their own laws will not rally to enforce the laws which are made for them.

Baltimore is all broken out with strawberry festivals.

### NEWS.

#### The Indians.

General McCook has forwarded to Washington a letter from a citizen of Colorado, mentioning to him apprehensions of the people of that Territory that the Indians, who are becoming dissatisfied with the condition of their relations with the government, may create trouble. Reports from the Crow country allude to a strong inclination on the part of that tribe to go on the war-path for the Sioux, and they even ask our government to provide arms and ammunition to them for this purpose. One of the principal Crow chiefs, at a recent conference, made the strange request for ten negro women, which favor the warrior asserted would be reciprocated by the bestowal of all his land upon the government.

FRUIT DISTILLATION.

There is in course of preparation by the revenue bureau a thoroughly revised edition of the regulations concerning fruit distillation, in which the commissioner will, under the power given him by law, exempt this class of distillers from several of the requirements of the law heretofore enforced upon them, and which are found to be onerous, having no application to this mode of distillation. An early publication of these regulations is anxiously looked for in the fruit-growing districts. Reports from every section of country received at the revenue bureau represent the prospects as favorable for an unusually large fruit crop, and it is expected that under the regulations about to be issued the revenue from this source will be materially increased for the coming year.

THE RED RIVER SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Minnesota delegation in Congress express great apprehension that the course of Canada towards Louis Riel, the Red River president will involve the whole Northwestern frontier in war. It seems that the Manitoba act more than concedes Riel's demands, with the important omission of a general amnesty. It is understood at St. Paul that the Red River delegates to Ottowa, when they pressed such a provision, were told that no offense had been committed against Canada, and the Queen's proclamation would give immunity to all the actors in the insurrection.

Mr. Clinton Murdock, representing the home government, was present, and joined in this assurance. On its faith the Red River delegates consented to the organization of the province, and the most unqualified representations of the peaceful character of the Red River expedition were communicated to the government by Minister Thornton.

News from Fort Garry shows that Riel will raise 3,000 men, and fight the troops now struggling through the wilderness along Lake Superior, unless a full and unqualified amnesty be proclaimed. Every day's delay is said to make the situation more critical.

It is alleged that Canada hoped to steal into the country without being forced to pledge the safety of Riel and his associates, and if this matter shall remain in its present unsatisfactory state much longer, the government of the United States will become necessary to the security of the frontier of Minnesota, Dakota and Montana. Senator Ramsey's resolution calling for such mediation will soon be the subject of a report from the committee on foreign relations.

CATASTROPHE AT A CONCERT.

LONDON, June 8.—A distressing accident occurred at the Alhambra Concert Hall last night. While the ballet was in progress and the scene was crowded with dancers, one of the large trap-doors in the centre of the stage gave way. A number of danseuses who were grouped on the spot were violently precipitated into the space under the stage, which was unusually deep and filled with machinery and theatrical lumber. Eleven of the unfortunate girls were badly injured—some, it is feared, fatally. The catastrophe caused a panic in the audience, which, however, had no serious results.

YACHTING DISASTER.

LONDON, June 8.—Yesterday afternoon a melancholy accident occurred off the port of Hastings. A large number of people were out in a pleasure yacht, when a squall came up and capsized the vessel. It is not yet known how many lives were lost, but the number will certainly exceed twelve. The calamity has cast a gloom over the city of Hastings, where all the unfortunates resided.

LONDON, June 7.

Wolff's Continental Telegraph Company of Berlin, with sub-agencies in the principal cities of Europe, knows nothing of any recent disturbances in Roumania. The manager of that company declares the telegram of Adolphe Cremieu to be an exaggeration, and says all reports touching the slaughter or banishment of the Jews from Roumania are baseless. Diligent enquiry here and on the continent fails to discover any foundation for the terrible stories which have been published in the United States.

### Fruit Traffic in New York.

The New York Express states that the following prices are now paid for fruit in that city:

Hot-house peaches, $2 apiece. Maryland strawberries, 80 cents a box. California cherries, 40 cents a pound. Hot-house grapes, $3 a pound. Southern peaches at a moderate price will be here in the latter part of June. Strawberries will end in two weeks. The trade in strawberries this spring will reach $500,000.—The demand at the market for them is great.

### Decoration of Confederate Graves.

On the 4th instant the graves of the Confederate dead buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery, at Frederick, Md., were beautifully decorated with appropriate ceremonies.—About five hundred persons, principally ladies, were present. The exercises were opened with a dirge, commencing "When in their lonely bed loved ones are lying," which was sung with great beauty and power by a choir of ladies, comprising Mrs. A. L. Eader, Miss Carrie Kreb, Miss Lizzie Campbell and Miss Fannie Haine, who were assisted by several male voices. Major H. K. Royd, of Hagerstown, delivered an impressive address on the occasion, and Francis Brengle, Esq., read an affecting poem. Rev. M. G. Balthus and Rev. Mr. Worrell, the former of the M. E. Church South, took part in the religious services.

Philadelphia gulps down a hundred tons of strawberries daily.

Chronic rheumatism is Victor Emanuel's pet ailment.

The largest circulation of a German paper is less than 25,000.

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 11.

SENATE.—Fifty thousand dollars has been appropriated for the expenses of Indians visiting Washington.

HOUSE.—More petitions have been received to tax whiskey at stills on the basis of their capacity.

Mr. Butler, of Massachussetts, asked leave to introduce a bill for the repeal of the Tenure-of-office bill.

Mr. Poland objected.

Pat Woods *alias* Dooley, of Richmond, Va., was presented to the Bar of the House charged with violating the privileges of Hon. Mr. Porter by beating the member in Richmond. The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Woods was held by the Seargeant-at-Arms while the vote was progressing.

Several members conversed with the prisoner, which the Speaker decided to be out of order.

Mr. Kerr moved as the prisoner was poor the House should assign him Counsel. This motion was also referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The appropriation bill was resumed.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, June 11.

In the Commons last night Mr. Crawford moved that a provision be made in the reduction of the sugar duties for a drawback on the stock in store and the refinery on the twelfth of April.

Several members attacked the government on the subject of sugar duties, charging it with bad faith.

Mr. Gladsden and Mr. Lame replied to the charges and opposed the resolution, when it was withdrawn.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 12.

SENATE—The bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad was taken up, and after an excited discussion, which occupied the entire day, was passed by a vote of 32 to 13.

HOUSE—The House took up the Senate amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill.

An amendment was adopted to pay females employed as clerks the same salary as males of the same class, but it was subsequently reconsidered and rejected.

The Senate amendments for the Capitol extension and constructing a new building for the State Department were non-concurred in. The bill goes to the Committee of Conference.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill reorganizing the army was adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day amounted to $766,000.

The officers at West Point have been compelled to take pains to secure impartiality toward the negro cadets.

The Senate Finance Committee will hold the House bill reducing the tax for a week or ten days. It will probably go the committee of conference, with the income tax stricken out.

The Senate committee will not interfere with the tax on spirits.

The Democratic Congressional caucus has appointed Senators Thurman, of Ohio, Hamilton, of Maryland, and Representatives Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and Beck, of Kentucky, to propose initiatory measures.

From New York.

NEW YORK, June 11.

The races have been postponed on account of rain.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

PARIS, June 11.

Messrs. Mellinet and Carnot have refused Masonic honors recently tendered them.

Exclusive privileges to the French cable has been formally abandoned to-day.

The postal negotiations have been renewed, with the probable acceptance on American terms.

MADRID, June 11.

The Session of Cortes has been, for the most part, monopolized during the past week, in debating a proposition looking to the abolition of slavery in Spanish Colonies.

The bill for opening the Colonial ports was well received, and has already been read twice.

There is still some excitement over the question of the future rule of Spain.

BERLIN, June 11.

Bismark's physician has forbidden him to work, and has ordered him to England for his health.

FLORENCE, June 11.

The Minister to Portugal has been recalled.

Another revolutionary movement is impending. The Government is on the alert.

CAIRO, June 11.

The obstructions in the Suez Canal, near Lake Timasa, have been removed.

ATHENS, June 11.

The Brigand Chiefs have escaped into Turkey.

LONDON, June 11.

The Irish telegraph is still imperfect, causing delay.

Gastave Flourens, the French Radical, is here.

In his will, Dickens leaves "All the Year Round" to his son, with many valuable suggestions about its management.

Upon the announcement of the death of Chas. Dickens the Queen hastened to send a letter of condolence to the afflicted family.

The last letter written by Mr. Dickens was dated June 8th. This contained expressions of the deepest reverence for religion, and is quoted in the newspapers to-day as repudiating any contrary impressions which might be derived from accidental expressions in his books.

The Messrs. Laird ask for suspension of opinion for some time respecting the new turret-ship "Captain," just built.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.

It is impossible to say how many lives were lost during the conflagration of last Sunday.—Some put the number at 500, others at 1300. The Sultan has been active in extending relief to the sufferers. More than 1,000 houses of Turks have been thrown open to the Christians who were burned out. Large sums of money has been subscribed for them by people irrespective of sect.

In Duchess county, New York, the temperance men are buying out stocks of liquor to get rid of them.

The English admiralty will begin the construction of three new iron-clad vessels at Chatham navy-yard immediately.

The fruit crop for 1870 is said to be excellent in all parts of the country, with brilliant prospects for an abundant yield.

### MARRIED,

In Duplin county, N. C., on the evening of the 7th inst., by Rev. W. M. Kennedy, Mr. A. J. PIERCE, to Miss GEORGIANNA COLLINS, daughter of Louis and E. A. Collins.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1870.

*FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:*

WILLIAM M. SHIPP,

OF MECKLENBURG.

### How to Obstruct Immigration in the South.

For the Governor of each State to follow the example of Governor Holden, of North Carolina, and issue proclamations for political effect, showing the shocking condition of society there, garnished with frightful lists of alleged Ku-Klux assassinations, robberies, house burnings and diabolical outrages of nearly every description. the true condition of the South may be bad enough in some localities, but it is manifestly a mistaken policy to ransack the country over and present to the world in exaggerated colors every misdemeanor that occurs, and no doubt many that do not. It should be the purpose of Southerners to strive to restore tranquility and maintain order among themselves, and to encourage, by every possible means, the introduction of a class of immigrants who will be permanently beneficial to the interests of the country. Proclamations like that of Governor Holden, charging deeds of darkness upon the Ku-Kluxes before such lawless bands even had an existence, are poorly calculated to add to the prosperity or social reputation of the State. Holden had better hold up.—N. Y. *Herald.*

Governor HOLDEN and his incompetent and corrupt officials in the several departments of the State government are responsible for the lawlessness that does exist in North Carolina. His exaggerations of them and his false charges as to the authors of many grow out of the desire to perpetuate his own and his party's power.

We assure the people of the North and of the whole world that so soon as we rid ourselves of bad government we will rid ourselves at the same time of the lawlessness which now exists in some portions of the State. To get rid of bad officials is all that is needed to restore the confidence and the respect of the good, and renew the fears of the wicked, toward the government and the laws. This we intend to do in August, so far as the Legislative Department is concerned, and then we shall have some control over the Executive and Judicial officers.

### The Enforcement Bill.

Nothing which Congress has done has so alarmed the people of the North as the passage of the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. It is without doubt the most violent and dangerous step yet taken by that body to secure continued ascendancy.

The *Metropolitan Record* denounces it as the boldest and most despotic act the Radicals in Congress have as yet dared to perpetrate, and regards it as the establishment of a consolidated despotism, having its central power at Washington. "This," continues the *Record*, "is to be effected by direct interference in our State elections, substitution of the Federal for the State Courts in the trial of alleged cases of fraud, the supersedure of State by Federal officials, and the employment of the Federal land and naval forces for the intimidation of citizens at State and other elections. Through such infamous legislation the Radical leaders hope to perpetuate their power, and if necessary, to reduce the North to the condition of the South, where the rule of the bayonet is supreme, and the civil is subordinate to the military authority."

The Detroit, Michigan, *Free Press* is equally as emphatic in its denunciation.—It regards this bill as the most infamous enactment that has yet found favor at the hands of the present doubly infamous Congress. It is a law, says that paper, which aims to subject the ballot to the bayonet, not only in the South but in all parts of the Union. Under its provisions the President can send a military force into any State in the Union with a view to controlling the political action of the people. It thus makes him a military despot. Under the pretext of aiding in the execution of judicial process he can put fifty thousand troops into the State of New York, or any other State on election day. In monarchical England an armed soldier is not permitted within a mile and a half of the election poll, because it might indicate a desire to intefere with the freedom and right of the elector. In republican America at an election poll the President, the United States Marshal, or his deputies, can place a file of soldiers around every ballot box, and only let such pass through and vote as their commander may desire. If we are to have free elections hereafter, it will be wholly on account of the forbearance of those in power to exercise the authority placed in their hands by this infamous bill. The thirteenth section of the act provides that it shall be lawful for the President to employ such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as he may deem necessary in enforcing the provisions of the act. There is no limitation. The tenth section provides that marshals or deputy marshals shall have power to summon to their aid all bystanders or *posse comitatus* of the county, or such portion of the land and naval orces of the United States, or of militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged. Then, again, there is no limit to the power conferred, and the freedom of election is placed wholly at the mercy of a marshal or his deputy.

This is only one of the many unjustifiable provisions embraced in this "bill of abominations," which is the handiwork of a party starting out with the motto of "free men and free speech" inscribed upon its banners. It is very properly denounced as the bayonet bill, and ought to consign to eternal infamy every partisan slave who voted for its passage.

In New York something more serious than mere protests of papers and speakers is threatened. An extra session of the Legislature is spoken of and open resistance to this iniquity inaugurated. The New York *Standard* says:

"The election law passed by Congress by which it is intended to secure purity in elections has thoroughly aroused the Democracy, and the leaders again talk of resistance to Federal authority. It is even said that a special session of the Legislature is intended to initiate 'war measures,' and that a delegation left this city yesterday to ask the Governor to convene that body. The result has not yet transpired, but it is not impossible that Governor Hoffman may accede to the request. Stringent legislation in opposition to the recent action of Congress is to be enacted, and the old principle of State rights to be revived. The bills to be passed are not yet matured, but these are reported to form part of the matter considered in the conference with the Governor. Mr. Thomas C. Fields, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, it was said, has something to do with framing the bills, though nothing definite could be ascertained with regard to his connection with the scheme.

"The whole thing is very remarkable, and though the greatest secrecy is maintained, enough was known in regard to the scheme yesterday to create great excitement in political quarters."

### COUNTY CONVENTION.

There will be a meeting of the Conservatives of New Hanover on Saturday, 18th instant, to appoint delegates to the Fayetteville Convention and to consult upon political matters of general interest. It is desired that all portions of the County shall be represented.

### TO THE VOTERS OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Third Congressional District, composed of the counties of Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Harnett, Robeson, Richmond, Moore, Montgomery, Anson and Stanly, it was resolved that a Convention be held at Fayetteville on Thursday, the 23d day of June inst., to nominate a Conservative candidate for Congress.

Such of the counties as have not held their Conventions are requested to do so in time to appoint delegates to the District Convention. It is very desirable that there shall be a full representation of every county in the District.

J. A. ENGELHARD,
A. A. MCKOY,
THOS. C. FULLER,
Ex. Com'tee for Third District.

Raleigh, N. C., June 8, 1870.

[Conservative papers of the District will please copy.]

### The Political Outlook.

At no time since the war has the political prospect been so favorable for the overthrow of the party which has controlled public affairs in such a high-handed manner. One usurpation has followed another in such rapid and radical succession until the patience of the people has been exhausted, and the fears of the more patriotic have been aroused as to the safety of the country. It would seem that the incorporation of the Fifteenth Amendment into the Constitution of the United States, accompanied by the admission of a negro as a Senator, and the appointment of colored Cadets to West Point, is the turning point in the political revolution. We have always been satisfied that there would be a limit to the "progress" which has been going on in politics since the war, and we hope and believe that it has now been reached. Since the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment every election has resulted favorably to the Democrats. Connecticut led off, reversing her last two Republican victories, and electing a Democratic Governor, and almost carrying the Legislature in the face of the most unjust and outrageous "gerrymandering" of Legislative districts and representation. New York followed, increasing her trifling Democratic majority of less than twenty thousand to nearly one hundred thousand. Thus the right wing of the enemy has been completely turned, and is now routed and disorganized.

The attack was renewed upon the extreme left flank with the same result. Oregon has more than made good her former Democratic majority, sweeping the last vestige of Republican power from her Executive and Legislative Departments, and defeating the return of Senator WILLIAMS, one of the ablest men of his party in the Senate, and the most popular and influential Republican from the Pacific States.

The defeat of the Radical candidate for Mayor of Washington City, backed by all the influence and aid of the Administration and Congress, is an event of more than ordinary significance. Its political influence will be very wholesome upon those members of Congress who represent doubtful and contested districts, as showing the inevitable tendency of the recent violent and unnatural acts of that body.

Indeed, the effect of these election results are already seen. With a nominal Radical majority of more than two-thirds in the House of Representatives scarcely a single party measure can be carried.—Present incumbents are shaping their course more with a view to secure their return than is compatible with strict party discipline. Popular opinion, as expressed in these recent elections, and as foreshadowed in the compact organization and the hopeful enthusiasm manifested by the Democratic party throughout the North and West, finds a palpable echo in the modified action and Conservative votes of many Republicans in Congress. This was made manifest in the virtual defeat of the iniquitous bill to alter the naturalization laws, and in the more recent refusal of the House to concur in the Senate amendments to the Appropriation Bill, making appropriations for pet schemes of the President which were especially favored by that official.

In confirmation of these facts we direct attention to a letter published this morning, from DON PIAT, the well-known correspondent of that leading Republican paper, the Cincinnati *Commercial*. Coming as this letter does, from one of the most intelligent, observant and honest Republican correspondents at the National Capital, consistent in his political principles, sympathies and associations, and as the result of close and diligent observation and experience, and published in the leading Western organ of the Republican party, it holds forth the most abundant promise to the opponents of Radicalism, and gives force and character to the results of the elections already held. The want of organization and the open and often violent differences among the leaders of the party have been increased beyond all hope of reconciliation by the stunning defeats in Connecticut, New York, Oregon and Washington City.

It really seems that nothing is now needed to secure a series of Democratic victories in the Summer and Fall elections but ordinary prudence in the conduct of the State canvasses and in the selection of candidates. The foundation of a great National victory in 1872 should be laid by securing the House of Representatives in 1871. The prospect now is most promising. Let us hope no untoward event will defeat it; especially should no imprudence of our own leaders be permitted to stand between us and victory.

### The Executive Braggadocio—The Duty of the People.

The Radicals already begin to show their hand. Fully convinced that a peaceful condition of affairs in North Carolina and a quiet and fair election will result disastrously to their party, it is not their intention to permit this to be the case.—The Alamance rebellion having fizzled out adversely to the Governor's expectation, and the troops having been withdrawn by the Federal authorities, he is determined to make excuses for the organization of his militia, for no other purpose than to foment discord and to interfere with the freedom of elections. Such supple and cheap tools as Colonel Clarke, of Newbern, and Wiley Jones, of Wake, have been selected to inaugurate this fiendish work. With a devilish hatred of his own people Governor Holden has selected only such North Carolinians as he knew had hearts base enough for his purposes.

Not content with his mischievous and libelous proclamation, calculated and intended to exaggerate and misrepresent the troubles in this State, the Governor assumes that his own life is in danger and forthwith issues terrible threats, harmless enough indeed, but tending to arouse the worst passions of the people, and, if possible, to excite their fears.. He is determined to interfere with the election, and will manufacture excuses for so doing.—His organ prates about the protection of the people, the freedom of election and the punishment of crimes as glibly as if there was honesty in its avowals.

In order that our readers may see the wicked purposes of the Governor and how blusteringly he begins his diabolical work we copy extracts from recent articles of the Raleigh *Standard*. In speaking of recent criminal transactions that paper says:

"We are authorized by the Governor of the State to announce that these outrages must come to an end. His purpose is fixed to punish these assassins, and to protect the people in their houses, and in the freest expression of their political opinions. He intends to demand and to *have* indemnity for the past and security for the future. In doing this he will strike the so-called highest as soon as he will the poorest and the humblest; as well the leading man who encourages or winks at these outrages as the depraved devil in human shape who plays Ku-Klux, whether on foot or horseback. The Governor will do this, and there are threats that he will be assassinated for so doing. LET THEM TRY IT!—The Governor does not fear these fiends in human shape. If he is even personally menaced, his friends will resent it and punish the man or the men who may do it; *if he is slain or even wounded, it is already determined that leading Democrats and Conservatives who might be named, will be instantly put to death.* The Governor's mind is made up. He will allow these outrages to proceed no further, and he will promptly arrest and punish any man who may preach sedition, or who may counsel resistance to State or Federal authority."

Then, again, in reply to an article in the Tarboro' *North Carolinian*, in which it is assumed that the assassination of Governor Holden is advised, it says:

"The above threat to assassinate the Governor of North Carolina is not merely the result, but a part of Kukluxism. During the last twelve months not less than five hundred peaceable citizens of this State have been whipped and scourged by the Kuklux—not less than twenty-five have been murdered—not less than twenty females have been violated or raped—not less than ten men have been castrated,—to say nothing of other nameless barbarities, or of the thousands of innocent men, women and children who have been intimidated and put in fear of their lives. The civil law is powerless. Grand Juries rarely present or find indictments, and when they do, convictions can seldom, if at all, be obtained at the hands of juries. This is known to and admitted not merely by the people generally, *but by the Solicitors and Judges.*

"The Governor intends to do his duty. It is his fixed purpose by force of arms, if necessary, to stop these outrages. The people of all colors, classes and conditions must be protected in their houses. The elections must be free. Crime must be punished. The hand of power must fall on the guilty, *no matter what they may be.* The Governor will not be moved from his purpose. He has borne already, and pleaded with and importuned with, and admonished the guilty and misguided until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. He could not rid himself, if he would, of his solemn oath to see that the laws are executed. "The knife of the assassin may feel uneasily," and it may be used, but no threat, no array of force, no combination, will shake the Governor's purpose. He is sustained by a large majority of the people of the State, *and he is backed by the Government of the United States.* North Carolina is reconstructed. The present government will be sustained. It shall not be changed or overthrown except in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. This government is strong enough to protect and perpetuate itself, AND IT WILL DO IT.

"The name of the editor of the paper who thus advises the assassination of the Governor is *William A. Hearne.* There are thousands of men in the State who are equally murderous at heart with this man Hearne, and who would assassinate if they dared. Mr. Hearne and those men are marked. *The leaders of these men are marked.* LET THEM BEWARE!"

If these ridiculous threats came from the Editor of the *Standard*, or from Mr. W. W. Holden, it would be a very innocent joke, for the Holdens, *pere et fils*, as warriors, are "as harmless as doves," but as politicians, venomons and treacherous as serpents. But coming from the Governor of the State, it means mischief, limited only by his power to do evil.

The Governor assumes that his life is in danger, and then authorizes his son to say that "if he is slain or even wounded, it is already determined that leading Democrats and Conservatives who might be named, will be instantly put to death." What stuff! How such a senseless threat becomes the Executive of a great State. What a cowardly, vindictive and false disposition does it display. No one desires or has ever threatened the violent death of Governor Holden. No man is more intensely and justly hated by the good people of North Carolina, but they prefer to see him deprived of his ill-gotten power by legitimate means, and left a prey to his own conscience, if there yet remains in his soul enough of true manhood to engender a feeling of disgust for the course he has pursued.

These threats are old games of the Governor. Mr. HEARNE may find consolation in the fact that more than two years ago he threatened us with trial, conviction and punishment for treason, to which we would now hardly dare refer except that the action is barred by the statute of limitation, and we do not believe he thinks we are a whit more loyal to-day than at that time. "Mr. HEARNE and those men," and "the leaders of these men" need have no great fear on account of the mark which the Governor has placed upon them. It is an electioneering trick of his. He thinks it tells on timid people, and besides it looks brave thus to wear his dagger in his mouth.

Our people should, however, learn a lesson from all this. They see that it is intended to fret them into a violation of the law if possible. It is the wish of Governor Holden and his partisans to outrage the feelings and the rights of the people so as to force them to the committal of acts that would justify the interference of the military. He has already issued his proclamation of war. The telegraph informs us that the militia is to be enrolled; that reserves are to be picked out and special troops for active service organized. He is determined to breed mischief and discord. Let us possess our souls with patience. Let us so conduct ourselves as to defeat the schemes of this vile plotter. Let us bear with our wrongs until we can correct them at the ballot-box. Let our braggart Governor swagger and swear vengeance upon the heads of innocent persons; let him organize his ignorant mobs under apostate sons of the State. His threats and his militia are alike harmless against the law abiding citizen. Let us so act that his thunder-bolts will fall upon his own head. Let us bide our time.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—The Navassa Guano Company have inaugurated a new enterprise and one quite novel in this section. This is a fish oil and phosphate factory to be located at Federal Point, near Fort Fisher, and to be supplied with material from the numerous little "fat fish" that swarm so plentifully in the shallow waters near the Point. These fish are to be compressed and, the oil thus extracted from them, the refuse matter to be used as phosphates in the manufacture of guano, by the Company, at their works at Meares' Bluff, near this city. Three buildings have already been erected and a fourth is now in course of construction.—The first of the machinery will be carried down on Thursday, and it is thought that operations will be commenced in a few weeks. The Company proposes to buy fish of others, as also to have their own nets. The prospects are, now, that it will prove a very successful enterprise. It is engineered by men of business capacity and experience, who never venture blindly on any undertaking, and who are satisfied, before hand of the success of their investment.

JAIL DELIVERY—A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR. THREE OF THE ROBESON COUNTY PRISONERS GONE.—Early yesterday morning three prisoners, confined in the county jail at this place, succeeded in making good their escape. The fact was first discovered by the jailor early in the morning, as he was making his rounds, and a little search discovered to him a hole in the brick wall of the west facing of the building, out of which the prisoners had crept. Blankets were found tied to the inner iron gratings of the windows, and down this the men had slipped until they reached the ground below, a distance, probably, of some 40 feet.

Geo. Applewhite, Stephen Lowery and Henderson Loftin, three of the Robeson county outlaws, were those who escaped. One other, Calvin Oxendine, was found on the upper floor of the building, but it is not known why he did not escape with the others.

It would seem that these four prisoners had been confined in a cell together on the first cell floor, but it has been the custom, each day, to allow them the run of the passages around the cells. At night they have been carefully secured in the cells, the bolt and key of which it is impossible to reach from within without first removing some of the iron grating to the door. A man by the name of Sylvester Capps, colored, has been in employ as guard, and it is his duty to remain within the prison all night. He reports that he entered the jail, about 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, and that he examined the cell doors and found everything secure. He remained there until about 2 o'clock when he went down to the kitchen, on the floor below. He heard nothing at all during the entire time, and in the morning when he returned, the cell door was found still locked, but none of the prisoners were within. One of them was found on the floor above and the other three had escaped.

There is something very mysterious in all of this, and it is evident that those who escaped had a confederate within the prison. This is sufficiently proven by the fact that the cell door was found uninjured and locked, and the two doors leading to the floor above, from whence the escape was effected, were also closed and locked, as usual. The bricks of the wall were broken out, it is asserted, with a piece of lead and a staple, and, although there must have been some noise, yet the jailor heard nothing.

Sheriff Schenck was promptly notified of the fact, as soon as it was discovered, and yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, he, in company with jailor Nash and four others, started off in pursuit, but it will most probably prove a fruitles chase as there is not one positive clue, thus far, by which to be guided.

The matter should be carefully and closely looked into, and we hope that it will be done at an early day. If there is any blame, let us know where it is and let the guilty party be made to suffer for it.—Calvin Oxendine, the prisoner who failed to escape,—and why is not known,—could certainly throw some light on the matter, if he would but do so, and every effort should be made to induce him to confess.

We omitted to state in its proper place, above, that Sheriff Schenck promptly caused Capps, the guard, to be arrested and lodged in jail, on suspicion of confederacy with the prisoners. An investigation will probably be had to-morrow.—The Sheriff returned here yesterday afternoon, unsuccessful, thus far.

*Daily Journal 14th.*

ARREST OF BEEF STEALERS.—For many weeks, and even months past, the inhabitants of Cape Fear township have suffered by the depredations of a band of beef stealers. The stock has been considerably diminished by the reprisals of these thieves, who have heretofore escaped detection.

On Saturday night last a fine young heifer, belonging to a colored man named Emanuel Truesdale, was killed by these thieves. On instituting a search for the missing animal Sunday morning, immediately following, Emanuel discovered the hide buried in the woods. Proceeding to the residence of Justice H. E. Scott, the owner acquainted him with the facts of the case. The Magistrate mounted his horse and visited the woods with the complainant and found the hide as stated.—From this spot they were enabled to trace the thieves to a small house belonging to one Tom Larkins (colored) about a mile distant. On the first approach a man was seen watching the party from behind one of the windows to the house, but when the party arrived the building was apparently deserted. Larkins was called, but, making no answer, the door was broken in and Tom found inside with his wife and children. Notwithstanding his protestations that he had no beef in his house, a search was instituted and about 100 pounds of this description of fresh meat and the four feet of the heifer, together with its head, were found concealed in a room back of the main building. Tom was at once harnessed by the Magistrate and brought in the buggy of that official to this city for lodgment in jail. On the road he confessed that he was an accomplice, but that a negro by the name of Ned Boney, shot the beef.

After ascertaining the residence of Ned, and lodging Larkins in jail, Justice Scott took officer Sellars and proceeded in a search for the other culprit. After some little difficulty he was found, and his house searched, and the remainder of the beef found concealed in the chimney. A bag in which it was brought there was also discovered in which were found the feathers corresponding to several turkeys and chickens stolen in the township a few nights previous. Ned was also committed to jail, and confessed that he did kill the heifer. Both parties are awaiting investigation before Justice Scott to-morrow morning. They are believed to be the ring-leaders in this stock-stealing business, and, if summarily dealt with, no doubt the practice will be effectually stopped.

THE REGATTA AT WRIGHTSVILLE YESTERDAY.—The day appointed for the occasion by the "Carolina Yacht Club," for the first Regatta of the season, proved very unfavorable. The rain poured down in torrents during the whole forenoon and even afternoon until about 4 o'clock, when the shower having ceased, and a fine breeze having sprung up, it was determined to proceed with the race. The number of persons present as spectators was quite limited, owing to the weather, which even prevented many who had gone to the Sound from going over to the "banks" to witness the race.

The course was that which has been established by long practice, extending over a distance of 7 miles. The prizes were a silver pitcher and a set of castors. Five boats were entered and sailed respectively by the gentlemen mentioned. These were: Retta, Mr. H. C. Cassidey; Qui Vive, Mr. C. E. Burr; Jennie, Mr. Benj. Farrow; Brenda, Mr. J. J. Bowden; Red Rover, Mr. Eugene Mafitt. Messrs Frank Bryan, Thos. A. Shepard and Jno. C. James were chosen as judges of the occasion.

At 5:20 the Red Rover, being the shortest boat started. Then followed the Brenda, 30 seconds later; next the Quivive and Jennie together, 50 seconds later, and last, the Retta, 20 seconds later still.—The boats all started off beautifully and were soon flying along the course.—Before the race was half over, the Red Rover and Brenda, being greatly distanced by the other boats, withdrew. The race between the Retta, Qui Vive and Jennie at first afforded a beautiful sight and was quite exciting. But finally the Retta, speeding with unusual swiftness through the water, was clearly ahead and rounded the stake boat on the first round trip, half a mile ahead of the Qui Vive, which distanced the Jennie about the same space.

At 7:17 o'clock the Retta arrived on the last stretch, having run the race in 1 hour, 55 minutes and 20 seconds. The Qui Vive arrived on the home stretch at 24 minutes and 45 seconds past 7 o'clock.—The Jennie came in at 36 minutes and 30 seconds past 7.

The first prize was naturally awarded to the Retta. But the second prize was contested with the Qui Vive by the Jennie, whose sailing-master claimed that on rounding the first stake boat, being then ahead, he was run into by the Qui Vive, whose bowsprit or jibboom struck the mainsheet of the Jennie and caused the peak to drop, though the yacht was not then thrown behind. There could be no doubt but that the Qui Vive had beaten the Jennie beyond question, and that this accident, which was purely unavoidable, did not materially assist in this end, but the sailing rules of the Club, being very strict in this particular, the judges were forced to regard the Qui Vive as having forfeited the prize, which they deemed themselves necessarily compelled to award to the Jennie, under a technicality as it were and by a strict construction of the regulations. The owner of the Qui Vive protested against this decision.—*Daily Journal 15th.*

GEORGE W. LOWRY, a prominent and influential Radical politician in Ohio, has come out from that "foul party" and joined the Democracy. In doing so he prefers the following charges against the Radicals: "They mean to destroy the sovereignty of the States, and to centralize the power of the government. They mean to force upon white men political and social equality with the negro race. They are sustaining a swarm of useless government loafers called officers, who live, of course, on the sweat and toil of the laboring producer. They protect monopolies at the expense and without the consent of the public, and they levy and uphold unequal taxation, which tends to establish a moneyed and landed aristocracy, such as exists in all the monarchial governments."

### How Jefferson Davis Came to be Elected President of the Confederate States.

From advance sheets of Mr. Stephens' "War Between the States," we make the following interesting historical extract:

Major Heister—Pray tell us, Mr. Stephens, if you have no objection, how this came about—How Mr. Davis came to be chosen President, and you Vice President, under these circumstances?

Mr. Stephens—I have no objection to giving you my opinion on the subject, as to how Mr. Davis came to be chosen under the circumstances. It is, however, only an opinion. I was somewhat surprised myself at both results as they occurred, but as I took only a very small part in the elections any way I cannot speak of my own knowledge as to but few facts connected with either. The conclusion I came to from all the facts I learned from others before and afterwards, was that the selection of Mr. Davis grew out of a misapprehension on the part of the delegates of one, or perhaps two or three, of the States in their consultations of the night before as to the man that the Georgia delegation had determined to present. A majority of the States, as I understood, and afterwards learned, were looking to Georgia for the President.

Major Heister—Who was the man Georgia had determined to present?

Mr. Stephens—Georgia at that time had not acted in the matter. Her delegation did not hold their consultation until next morning. Mr. Toombs was the man whom they then unanimously agreed to present; at least there was perfect unanimity on the subject with all the delegates in attendance. Two, Mr. Hill and Mr. Wright, were absent. I now speak of my own knowledge. I was at this meeting of the Georgia delegation, and therein was acted the only part I took in the matter. That was by making the motion for Mr. Toombs' nomination to the Convention, supposing that it would be unanimously acceptable to that body; but in this meeting, it was stated after my motion was made, that two or three of the States in their consultations, which had been held the night before, had determined to present the name of Mr. Davis. The fact only, without any reason for it, was stated. It was stated also, only as something which had been heard, but not positively known. On this announcement, a committee of our delegation, of which Mr. Crawford was chairman, or perhaps he alone, (I am not certain whether any or how many more were united with him), was appointed, to ascertain if what had been heard in relation to the actions of the other States referred to, was true; and if it was, it was understood, at the instance of Mr. Toombs, that his name was not to be presented by Georgia, and that our delegation would vote for Mr. Davis, and have no contest on the subject.

In this meeting of our delegation, after the announcement alluded to had been made, and the course in reference to it had been resolved upon, Mr. Kenan moved, that in case what had been stated as rumor should be found true, and the name of Mr. Toombs should not be presented for the first office, then mine should be for the second. This motion was cordially seconded by Mr. Nisbet, and was unanimously agreed to, after a distinct understanding arrived at, by what I said in reference to it, which was, that in no event was my name to be presented, unless it was first ascertained positively, that Mr. Davis' name was to go before the Convention, and not that of Mr. Toombs, and further, that my name would be unanimously acceptable to the States and their respective delegations. These points the committee of our delegation was instructed speedily to inquire into and report.

### Negro "Peace Makers."

The Montgomery Mail gives the following account of a scene in its city on Wednesday, when reports were rife of demonstrations of hostility by the negroes at Tuskegee:

Yesterday morning several gentlemen of this city, among them Gen. J. H. Clanton and Mr. A. F. Henderson, of the Mail, who have relatives in Macon, took the train at 6 a. m. Before reaching the depot it was discovered that a company of United States troops were proceeding to the scene of alarm. As Gen. Clanton was being driven over to the train, he overtook the negro militia company of this city, marching to the cars, armed and equipped. Acting upon his usual impulse, and regardless of personal danger, the General headed the company off, and is reported to have drawn his pistol, planted himself upon the foot-bridge which crosses the Eufaula road, and halted the negroes. He demanded to know by what authority they were taking it upon themselves to take the law in their own hands. He said that white men were able to settle the difficulties in Macon county. It is rumored that several guns were cocked at the General while he was halting Barber's pet lambs, but most of the "militia" sneaked off. It is said that Sheriff Barber, of Montgomery county, who appeared to lead the negroes, had the audacity to order them to arrest the General. The order of course was not obeyed. Prominent among those negroes who remained, and who seemed disposed to force a passage, was the negro Jenkins, who figured last year as a Conservative orator.

Just at this moment Gov. Smith, who had gone over to take the train, came up, and Gen. Clanton demanded to know of him whether the negro militia were being sent to Macon at his instigation or by his order. The Governor denied that they were acting under his orders. Sheriff Barber then ordered the negroes to disperse.

### Dramatic Scene in Court.

NEW YORK, June 10.

The examination of Robert Schroder, for the alleged seduction and abandonment of Adah F. Meyers, was brought to an abrupt termination this afternoon by Mrs. Caroline Ureland, the mother of Miss Meyers, who rushed into the court room, brandishing a huge knife, with which she made repeated and desperate attempts to stab Schroder. After an exciting scene in the court room, Justice Dowling succeeded in disarming Mrs. Ureland, and she was removed to a cell. Miss Meyers was also committed, and Schroder was discharged. Mrs. Ureland, who is unquestionably insane, is said to have been seeking Schroder's life for some time, and also to have served sentence for crime in Massachusetts.

### The Democratic Party.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Democratic senators and members held a caucus at the Capitol to-night; Representative Randall, of Pennsylvania, in the chair. A proposition for an effective campaign organization in the close congressional districts, with a view of electing Democratic representatives next fall, was discussed, and it was finally agreed to appoint a committee consisting of Senators Thurman, of Ohio, Hamilton of Maryland, and Representatives Woodward, Beck and Shober, to take the matter under advisement and devise a plan. The caucus discussed the feasibility of uniting on some financial policy, but an adjournment was carried without any result having been reached. A campaign committee, to be located in Washington, will probably be decided on.

Chicago is to have the largest hotel in the country, 253 feet square, and modeled after the Louvre.

### Female Medical Student Question.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

Quite a warm debate occurred in the State Medical Society in relation to physicians who favored female students by admitting them to the Pennsylvania Hospital clinics. The following resolution of Dr. Atlee gave rise to the debate:

"*Resolved*, That the State Society hereby withdraws its objections to the Women's Medical College as at present constituted, and rescinds all resolutions affecting that institution and status of female practitioners of good moral and professional standing, who observe the code of ethics of the National Medical Association."

No action has yet been had, but the indications are that the resolution will be adopted, though the opposition is strong.

Special Correspondence Baltimore Gazette.

**The Negro Cadets at West Point—The Reason Why They Were Rejected—A Stir in Washington About It—The Alleged Conduct of the White Cadets—Radical Theory of Negro Cruelty—Congressional Investigating Committees—The San Domingo Job—Absence of High Officials from the Capital—Red Cloud and His Admirers.**

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1870.

There is a wonderful stir just at this moment, hereabout, in respect to the rejection of a negro appointee to West Point, on the ground of his having "weak eyes," and another, whose optics were acknowledged to be sharp enough, but whose mental faculties and acquired accomplishments were found to be rather deficient. The "organs" of the extremists universally regard such trivial objections as mere subterfuges, *and so they are!* The negroes, as a mass, must have "weak eyes," indeed, if they cannot see that "equality" is a snare, that their deluders only design to reduce the poorer class of whites to *their* level, and not to elevate them to the higher walks of life. The thing is utterly preposterous.

Referring to the negro boy appointed by the carpet-bagger Hoge (nominally from South Carolina), it is asserted that his treatment at West Point was "cruel" in the extreme. He was fairly mobbed by his fellow students, who chased him about the grounds, crying out, "Nigger, nigger, nigger!" If so happens that there is not a rebel, nor the son of a rebel, now at that institution. It would also be sheer folly to charge the "Ku Klux" with this "outrage." The whole matter is very plain. The partisan political theory of the Radicals—if a brazen general lie can be called a theory—is based solely upon the idea that the negro is naturally a fool, can be induced to believe any extravagance, and led on to vote accordingly. In a word, the future administration of the Government is sought to be secured by the present usurpers upon an already exposed and exploded falsehood. Not to be misunderstood, it may be added that the Democratic opinion here is that, clearly, the students not only pursued a justifiable line of conduct, but that the very concoctors of the current scheme of deception calculated upon such course as their only means of escape from an acknowledged dilemma. And such is Yankee statesmanship! Its result was manifest and already an accomplished fact. Shoals of deserters from the Radical ranks are hovering just outside of the outer guards of the Democratic army. There is danger from that source alone! Admit the subordinates, but exclude the leading officers! Political amnesty for all except the prime culprits!

It is difficult to keep the run of the numerous committees having in charge "investigations" into the current speculations upon the Government, or, in other words, the people. I find I made a mistake yesterday in stating that at least *two* of these institutions had been ordered to pry into the antecedents of the San Domingo treaty by the Senate. I find that Mr. Schurz's committee has not yet been appointed. *That* matter is *so delicate* that it was taken into "secret session." I learn that the debate among the "gentlemen" congregated resembled more of a quarrel among a troop of bandits, engaged in the distributing of the plunder of a highway robbery, than a grave *Senatus Consultum*. It is yet, at this writing, wholly dependent upon the liberal or parsimonious instincts of the San Domingo speculators whether the general "investigation" shall proceed or not. There is said to be five millions of dollars involved in this one "speculation."

We are at this moment without a single Government official, as high as a Cabinet officer, remaining in the city. Boutwell (the last) left this morning for "hum."—His excellency and lady, with divers others, have gone to Lancaster to partake of the hospitalities of Senator Cameron. It is added that a "fishing excursion" constitutes part of the programme. I never heard before that the locality selected was celebrated for *bona fide* diversions of *that* sort. A former resident of that region tells me that nothing but cats and eels are to be caught there, and he added, significantly, that they were slippery fish. Sumner must be on the alert. He is not secure even of his "dear friend" Geary.

The great Indian warrior and orator, "Red Cloud" (who is immensely popular here) will leave in a few days. He has refused all demonstrations in his honor, and pertinaciously give a deaf ear to all invitations to private dinner parties. He also peremptorily declined the offer of a serenade, couched in such terms as would have entirely captivated our Vice-President. It seems he is a little apprehensive of being detained, or worse, as he emphatically declared in his great speech that he had prayed to the Great Spirit that he might safely get back to his own country, and leave none of his blood upon our grass. He may possibly visit the theatre this evening, however, as he expressed a desire to see the white squaws gathered here in a lump.

### Political.

The Columbus Statesman is confident that the Democracy will carry Ohio at the next election.

Horace Maynard is a candidate for re-election to Congress from Tennessee, and a believer in the death of reconstruction.

Many of the Radical Senators, who stayed and fought out the night session on Stewart's Fifteenth Amendment bill, are described by the New York Tribune's correspondent as most of the time uproariously drunk.

Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, emulous of the example of "the greatest Captain of the age," is appointing all his relatives to office.

Grant has promised to keep the Collector of New Orleans in office just as long as he is honest. An exchange remarks that this is the most ingenious manner of summarily dismissing him that it has heard of.

A Radical journal in New York tells its friends that there is no need of borrowing trouble. Certainly not. They appear, just now, to have enough of their own.

Whittemore threatens fearful exposures of the evil doings of those who attacked him when he returns to Congress. The country is already disgusted with such exposures, but the people can afford to hold their noses a little longer if purification will result.

Chicago has a horse that chews tobacco, and is regularly furnished with the weed by his groom.

# STATE NEWS.

WOOD W. FLEMING has been nominated for the State Senate by the Conservatives of the 41st District.

THE Conservatives of Jackson have nominated James U. Love, Jr., for the House.

THE well-known Warm Springs, in McDowell county, are now open for the season.

REV. J. K. STRINGFIELD, Pastor of the Methodist Church in Asheville, died very suddenly on the 24 inst.

THE *Messenger* estimates the damage to the cotton crop, in Wayne county alone, by the recent freshet, at 1,000 bales.

RECENT heavy gale in Goldsboro' on Sunday evening. One or two small houses were laid over.

THE Wayne county Conservative Convention recommend Col. L. W. Humphreys for Congressional nomination.

THE closing exercises of the Charlotte Female Institute will take place on the 29th inst. Col. H. C. Jones delivers the annual address.

IT is said that the present Female College, at Kittrell's Springs, is to be closed and the premises re-opened as a watering place.

THE *Messenger* says: Last Sabbath our citizens were favored with two most excellent sermons, delivered at the Methodist church, by that eminent clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Dally, of Raleigh, N. C.

A colored boy named Bob McCallin, about 10 years of age, who happened to be sleeping on the track, was run over and killed, on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, last Saturday.

The Asheville *Citizen* has just found out that the *Standard* "can crowd more lies into a small space, and tell them with more unblushing impudence, than any other Radical journal now published."

Shotwell is behind the times in this.

THE *Sentinel* learns that the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society have requested the Hon. Wm. A. Graham to deliver, at a meeting to be held during the ensuing Fair, an address on the Life and Character of the late Chief Justice Ruffin, who was for seven consecutive years the earnest and efficient President of the State Agricultural Society.

THE Railroad meeting, called for tomorrow is likely to be about as useful as the man who was called for, and did'nt come. Littlefield and Swepson happen to have business elsewhere. It is true the Warm Springs meeting was adjourned to meet in Asheville to-morrow, to accommodate these gentlemen, and doubtless many of the employes and Contractors will come up to get a first-class view of Swepson and Littlefield; but should it happen that they are not particularly troubled about the Contractors and employes—what next? Our disappointed friends may go back to their work, and, down in Florida, they will go on building Railroads on North Carolina money.—Asheville *Citizen*.

It may be safely assumed that Littlefield had but little idea of being present at the above meeting, which was to have taken place last Friday. He passed through here on Sunday, from the South, bound to Washington City, registering himself at the Purcell House, in this city, as *from Florida*.

SUPREME COURT.—Court met at 9 o'clock A. M., yesterday. Present, Chief Justice Pearson, and Justices Reade, Rodman and Dick.

The Fourth Judicial District was then taken up in regular order, and the following cases were called and acted on as follows.

Duncan McFadyen vs. Jno. T. Council, from Bladen, was continued until next term. Phillips & Battle, and E. Fuller for the plaintiff, and Robt. Strange for the defendant.

Patrick Murphy Adm'r vs. A. F. Murphy *et al.*, from New Hanover; decree ordered for plaintiff. Robt. Strange for plaintiff.

Mary Nelson vs. Alexander Blue from Robeson, was called, and left open on account of absence of counsel. W. McL. McKay, and Fowle & Badger for plaintiff.

W. D. and J. L. Pickett vs. D. J. Sutherland, Guardian, from Duplin; left open for report from Referee to be continued if report is not filed. Geo. V. Strong for the plaintiff, and W. A. Wright for defendant.

Wm. T. Wooten, Adm'r., vs. Calvin Davis *et al.*, from Duplin; was called and left open for consideration to-day.

City of Wilmington vs. Henry Litjen, from New Hanover, and put off the docket at the cost of the defendant. No counsel.

William B. Thompson vs. Archibald S. McNair, *et al.*, from Robeson, assigned to the end of the district. Giles Leitch for plaintiff, and N. R. McLean and W. McL. McKay for the defendants.

Walter Crook vs. David S. Cowan, from New Hanover, called and argued. Robert Strange for the plaintiff. No counsel for the defendant.

O. G. Parsley & Co. vs. Nicholson & Williams, from Edgecombe. Order of continuance rescinded, and case put to the end of the docket.

Cronly & Morris vs. Patrick Murphy, from New Hanover, called and put to the end of the district. Mauger London for the plaintiff, and Robert Strange for the defendant.

Gilbert P. Smith vs. James A. Webb, from New Hanover, was called and argued. Mauger London for the plaintiff and Robt. Strange for the defendant.

State vs. E. J. Krebs and George F. Kimball, from New Hanover, called and argued. Attorney-General Olds and Mauger London for the plaintiff, and Robert Strange and Phillips & Merrimon for the defendants. This is the lottery case, and involves the right of the North Carolina Real and Personal Estate Agency to dispose of property by lot.

Court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.—Raleigh *Standard*.

WE have information that Hon. Plato Durham, President of the Shelby and S. C. Railroad Company, has sold a million dollars of the bonds of his Company, in New York, for 8500,000. The bonds were endorsed by the S. C. R. R. Company, and this amount will secure the building of Mr. Durham's Road from Yorkville, S. C., to Shelby, N. C., at once. Its extension to Morganton will only be a question of time.—Charlotte *Observer*.

The *Standard* states that J. G. Williams, Col. J. M. Heck and S. D. Pullen have purchased the splendid mansion in Raleigh, known as the Rayner property, for the purpose of establishing a Baptist Female Seminary, and that Dr. Wm. Royal, late professor of languages in Wake Forest College, will be the President of the Seminary, which is to be opened at an early day.

From Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.

## AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

### Republicanism a Rope of Sand—Democracy a Compact, Well-Organized Body.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1870.

* * * The war at an end, the questions of administration revive, and the one problem above all others that the Republicans are called upon to solve is whether there remains, after the war is closed and the issues growing out of it are settled, a platform broad enough for the elements the war brought together to stand upon harmoniously. If such exists, the party continues alive. If not, it is dead, and a funeral is next in order.

One can well wish and pray for such a common platform. There are so many near and dear associations in the past of the Republican party, so much to be proud of, so many true hearts in its leaders that we loved while living and mourn now dead, that there can be but sorrow over the desolation. The brave acts and bright names of our organization which have passed into history are now the most precious of its brightest pages.

But, the fact remains, staring us stubbornly in the face, that unless we can find some code of principles, yet holding us together, immediate and final separation is inevitable.

Turning my back upon what I could wish for, and looking with calm, philosophical impartiality upon what is, I am forced to say that there is no more cohesion, beyond mere office holding and public plunder, in the Republican party, than there is in a rope of sand. For over a year I have been in Washington, employed to criticise our public men, and put to newspaper record their political acts. I wrote the fact that while the Democracy is a compact, well-organized body, representing certain feelings, that make of its parts one efficient whole, the Republicans are of one party only in name—and each leader is the representative of a faction in deadly hostility to some other faction inside the organization. Were a caucus to be called to-day for the purpose of considering any one of the more important measures now under consideration, its deliberations would be marked by violent discussions, personal abuse, and every evidence of hate and suspicion, to end in a violent dissolution.—No such caucus has been held since I have been in Washington, and no such caucus can be held. The fact is significant that no measure of public interest passes Congress, except as a compromise logrolled through with schemes of public plunder and leaves behind a Republican minority that secretly rejoices that such measure has yet to be passed on by the people, although in such popular adjudication the result may be the triumph of the Democracy. In a word, the Republican party in Congress is composed of factions in such deadly antagonism to each other that the hate among themselves is more intense than that given the Democracy.

If from this unhappy condition of affairs in Congress, we turn to the Executive the condition is yet more deplorable. At the time when our country needs a statesman, and our party, at least, a shrewd business, manager, we have a man whose ignorance of and indifference to public affairs excites only contempt. For the first time in the history of our Government, we have seen our President standing hat in hand at the doors of the Senate, begging the passage of a job—and begging in vain. In this San Domingo fraud I have not heard a single prominent man offer a defense of President Grant, that was not based on his ignorance. "Gen. Grant," they say, "is a well meaning man, but he is ignorant as a politician, and therefore liable to be imposed upon by designing men."

The best illustration, however, or what I wish to say is to be found in the agitation lately experienced over the tariff.—Had Gen. Grant and his friends possessed a particle of common sense, or any honest desire to continue the Republican party in power, they would have said that there was a question upon which Republicans can honestly differ and yet be Republicans. Therefore let us strive to compromise upon an adjustment that will make some approach to general satisfaction.—But no, the Administration begins by throwing itself into the arms of the prohibitionists, and ends by persecuting the advocates of free trade. This tall end of the Republican party, this little knot of prohibitionists, is the meanest and most corrupt faction with which we are cursed. With Simon Cameron at its head and Ames and Morrell, of Pennsylvania, whose fingers are tainted with untold plunder, who stand in their places, and without blushing, vote money directly into their own pockets, at its tail, we are told that their vile dogma of protection is the platform of the party, and on our belief in it depends our recognition as Republicans.

It is understood within the last two days that the bonds of Union between this faction and the administration have been strengthened. The edict has gone out that the office now held by David A. Wells is to be superseded by some stolid believer in this thieving made legal. And His Excellency, who began his administration with such loud assertions of purity, after drinking with Gould and Fisk, sleeping with Corbin and dallying with Ben Butler, has publicly opened his executive arms to embrace Simon Cameron, the vilest political prostitute of them all.

Last night the New York Tribune, containing two solid columns of abuse of David A. Wells, reached Washington. The attack is so absurdly violent, so ludicrous in its inconsistency, so much the blind scolding of a hysterical old woman, that it excites only ridicule and laughter. However insignificant in itself, taken as a part of late events in the political world, it is important. We receive notice to quit.—The partnership heretofore existing between the honest men and the rogues is hereby dissolved, and every man is left to go his own political way unquestioned.—Greeley, Grant & Co. will settle up and close the concern. The late Republican party is the deadest dead thing above ground. And if the surviving friends wish to retain for it any feelings of respect they will hasten its funeral. Upon its melancholy tomb let us inscribe this epitaph:

DIED,
After a brief but brilliant career, the late Republican Party.

BORN
Of patriotic impulses, it built huge navies, organized vast armies, and through long campaigns, with bloody battles,
Saved the Nation from the jaws of Hell.
Its immediate cause of dissolution was Trichinia.
Certain vermin, known as
Thieves, Plunderers and Protectionists, ate into its vitals,
Causing a dreadful nausea, a bad smell, and a sudden death. D. P.

From the Charleston News.

# WM. GILMORE SIMMS.

### DEATH OF THE GREAT SOUTH CAROLINA NOVELIST.

### His Life, Character and Writings.

The Hon. Wm. Gilmore Simms, D. C. L., died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Ed. Roach, in this city, at about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Simms had been in delicate health for some time, but only a week before his death was well enough to join in an excursion down the harbor. His strength, however, rapidly failed him, and on Thursday night there was no hope of his recovery. He remained conscious to the end, his last words being, "*Not long?*" The bells of St. Michael's tolled yesterday—the solemn notes conveying to the whole city the mournful tidings of the death of him who was the ornament and the pride of the State he loved so well.

Wm. Gilmore Simms was born in this city on April 17, 1806. His father was of Scoth-Irish descent, and his mother, Harriett Ann Augusta Singleton, was of a Virginia family, which came early to South Carolina. While yet a child, he was left an orphan, and was thrown upon his own resources. For this reason his regular education derived small aid from the pecuniary means of his family, and he had little classical training; but he acquired knowledge with an astonishing celerity, and was soon the possessor of a vast fund of miscellaneous information. At eight he wrote verses, and at eighteen his self-acquired scholarship was already remarkable. No professor or college did for him one hundredth part of what he did for himself.

Mr. Simms was originally destined to the study of medicine. This pursuit jumped not with his tastes, and he chose the law by preference, being admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. Law, however, was too tedious for the acutely active mind of Mr. Simms, all of whose inclinations lay in the direction of the pleasant paths of literature. His first active literary engagement was in the editorship of the Charleston City Gazette, a paper which opposed the doctrine of nullification. The Gazette was a failure, and Mr. Simms, its proprietor as well as editor, was a heavy loser. The effect was not unhealthy, for it caused Mr. Simms to devote himself in earnest to literature as a profession.

The literary debut of Mr. Simms was made in 1825, when he published a Monody on General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. A volume of his poems followed in 1827, and Early Lays was published in the same year. The warm reception given to his first efforts was highly gratifying to the young author, who thenceforward for more than twenty years applied himself to those pursuits in which he won fame for himself and honor for his native State.

The publication of Atalantis in 1832 introduced Mr. Simms to the literary circles of New York. The next year the Harpers published his first tale, Martin Faber, the Story of a Criminal, which at once attracted public attention.

From this time, so uniform was his career, that a few words will sum up the incidents of his history. A second marriage, to the daughter of Mr. Roach, of Barnwell, his first wife having died soon after their union; a seat in the State General Assembly, where he made his mark; the reception of the Doctorate of Laws from the University of Alabama; his Summer residence in Charleston and his Winter home at Woodlands; these, up to the beginning of the war, are the few external incidents of a career, whose events must be sought in the achievements of hands and brain. The elegant residence of Mr. Simms at Woodlands—a mansion with equal wings and a fine front—was burned down by Sherman's raiders in 1865. At the same time an extensive library was wholly destroyed. But Mr. Simms returned to his general literary work with his old energy, and was in harness almost to the day of his death. The long roll of his literary works is the noblest tribute that can be paid to the memory of him who is aptly styled "the Walter Scott of the South."

## OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### Pittsboro' Scientific Academy—Commencement Exercises—Address by Col. W. L. Saunders—Locust Hill Seminary—Address by Mr. H. A. London, Jr.—Chatham Educational Association—Chatham Railroad—The Mineral Wealth of the County, &c.

PITTSBORO', N. C., June 10, 1870.

*Dear Journal*:—The usual dull monotony prevading our quiet village has been most pleasantly broken for the past few days by the exercises of the fifth annual commencement of the "Pittsboro' Scientific Academy," a brief account of which may not be uninteresting to your many readers. This institution of learning, of which Prof. C. B. Denson is Principal, is situated in a section remarkable alike for the salubrity of its climate, the pureness of its water, and the refinement of its society, is of the highest standard of instruction, and is deservedly one of the most flourishing in the State.

On Wednesday afternoon the exercises were begun by the delivery of the annual sermon by the Rev. Mr. Bronson, of Raleigh, which was most eloquent and appropriate, forcibly urging the influence of religion upon the mind.

The literary address to the students was delivered by Col. Wm. L. Saunders, of Chapel Hill, the gallant commander of the late 46th Regiment N. C. Troops. Col. S. commenced by a brief expression of the memories awakened by the occasion, and paid a touching tribute to the memory of his friend and classmate, L. J. Merritt, of this place. Passing on to the more immediate subject of his address, he showed the difficulties the Educational interests of the State have had to contend with on account of the impoverished condition of the people and the incompetence and *other failings* of the officials having it in charge. He paid his especial compliments to the "Cape Cod Pilgrim," and the management of the Peabody fund in this State. Urging the importance of developing the common school system into efficient practice, he contended that the private institutions of learning, nevertheless, would always exercise the greater influence in shaping the political character of the country; and closed with an earnest appeal to parents and pupils to do their full duty in the premises.

The declamations of the students were quite creditable, and much enjoyed by an appreciative audience on each day.

The nineteenth session of the Locust Hill Seminary, of which Rev. R. B. Sutton A. M. is Principal, closed this week with a most delightful musical soiree, the young ladies looking most beautifully and playing and singing in a manner highly creditable both to themselves and their highly accomplished instructress, Mrs. A. M. Zimmerman, who has charge of the musical department of the Seminary. Any city, and more especially a small village, might well be proud of containing two such schools as those with which we are blessed. On the same day of the commencement exercises at this place, the students of Beaumont Academy, a flourishing school in the western portion of the county, were addressed by our townsman, Mr. H. A. London, Jr.

Schools, both male and female, of a high standard of scholarship are flourishing in every section of this county, and it may well be termed the banner county in the great cause of education. The Chatham Educational Association, organized more than a year ago, and now in a flourishing condition, is stirring up our people and awakening them to the importance and advantages of an organized effort in forwarding the work of instilling into the minds of our youth principles of virtue and intelligence. It is to be hoped that similar associations may be formed in each and every county in North Carolina, for there can be no better way of rebuilding the prosperity of our country upon a sure and lasting foundation.

This village has become more accessible to the outer world by the completion, some months ago, of the Chatham Railroad to Haywood, eleven miles distant. The cars run daily to that place from Raleigh, a distance of thirty miles; and by the first of December, it is said, will connect with the Fayetteville Road near Jonesboro'. A large number of laborers are now working on the Road between Haywood and Jonesboro', and the bridge over Haw River is being built. With the competition of this Road and the extension of the Western Railroad to Greensboro' all sections of the country can find a ready market for their varied products.

The mineral wealth of the county, which is so well known to the public, is now being extensively developed. One of the richest and most valuable copper mines in the United States is now being extensively worked in this county. This mine, owned by Franklin Osgood & Co., of New York, distant ten miles from this place, was opened a little more than a year ago, and already hundreds of barrels of the best copper have been sent North, and about two hundred laborers are employed in working it. Quite a village has been built up around it for the accommodation of the families of the miners, and immense and most valuable pieces of machinery have been brought from the North for the better working of it.

There is no county in the State containing such deposits of iron, copper and coal, as does Chatham, both in quality and quantity, and all we need is an outlet which will soon be obtained by the Railroads before mentioned, and then the tide of capital and immigration will be pouring in upon us and a new era of prosperity dawn upon our impoverished people.

So mote it be.

CHATHAM.

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Resignation of Attorney General Hoar—His Successor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.

Attorney General Hoar has resigned.

Amos T. Akerman, of Georgia, has been appointed his successor.

### Holden on the War Path—Military Preparations for the Election.

RALEIGH, June 15.

Governor Holden has issued orders to the different military divisions of the State for the formation of a regiment of State troops in each for active service, to be made up of white volunteers if they can be obtained, if not negroes will be enlisted.

He also orders the immediate enrollment of the militia with instructions to set a part a number in each regiment to be used as a reserve.

### Trouble in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15.

Judge Dibble, an ex-Federal officer, who lost a leg at Port Hudson, expressed himself strongly upon Judge Bradley's decision in Slaughter House case. He threatens to employ the State against Federal force should argument show Bradley's decision without sanction of the law, and his injunction imprudently issued.

### Disastrous Squall.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 15.

A violent gale struck some vessels laying at anchor about sixty miles up the Bay on Saturday evening, capsizing three schooners, one the Viola, of Chisfield. No lives lost. On land it uprooted trees and blew out windows and doors, doing great damage to crops. It covered a space about a mile wide.

### From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

SENATE.—The New York ship owners protest against granting American registers to Foreign built ships. Among the protestants are Moses Taylor and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The bill granting land to a Florida Railroad passed.

The franking privilege was discussed up to recess.

The Senate is in session to-night.

HOUSE.—The currency bill has been considered. It is the first, second, tenth and eleventh sections of the bill which was lost a few days since, and provides first for the issuing of ninety-five million dollars in National Bank notes. 2d. Cancels forty-five and a half millions 3 per cent. and thirty-nine and a half millions of greenbacks. 3d. It takes twenty-five millions from the States having an excess and distributes it West and South, but not until after the ninety millions have been issued. The 4th section allows a bank in a State having an excess to remove to a State in deficiency, taking with it its capital, circulation, &c.

An amendment forbidding the cancellation of greenbacks was adopted by 72 to 44.

The bill finally, after a rejection of many amendments, passed by a vote of 98 to 81 and goes to the Senate.

The debate in the House on Cuban relations was to-day exciting and more than heretofore animated, especially between Butler, of Massachusetts, and Logan, the former opposing the declaration of belligerency and the latter advocating it.

Mr. Bingham offered an amendment to one of the sections which he desired to submit as a substitute. The previous question was seconded and as that prevented a new phase of the matter by bringing up the question as unfinished business to-morrow the House adjourned after a session of eight hours.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The President to-day said that while he sympathized with the Cubans and all other people struggling for independance, he would not be controlled by his mere feelings or sympathies, but would, in dealing with foreign powers, respect treaties, and as the Executive faithfully carry out the laws, and uphold and defend the Constitution.

Mr. Banks yesterday intimated that General Caleb Cushing wrote part of the President's Cuban message, but this is altogether a mistake. That gentleman having nothing whatever to do with it. No one outside the Executive Department had knowledge of the message being prepared until the document itself was transmitted to Congress.

### New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 16—Noon.

Stocks strong. Money easy at 3@5 ₹ cent. premium. Government Bonds, 112¼. Gold, 113¼. Sterling Exchange—long, 109¾; short, 110¼. State securities quiet. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons, old, 63¾; new, 61¾. Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, old, 68; new, 77. Louisiana sixes, ex-coupons, old, 76½; new 72. Levee sixes, 75¾; eights, 93. Alabama eights, ex-coupons, 101; fives, 74 asked. Georgia sixes, ex-coupons, 88; sevens, 95. North Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 48; new, 25¾. South Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 91; new 82.

Flour firmer and 10 cents higher. Wheat 2 to 3 cents higher. Corn 1 cent higher. Mess Pork steady at $30 75. Lard quiet at 16¾ cents. Cotton dull—middling 21¾ to 22¼ cents; sales of 400 bales. Spirits Turpentine dull at 38 cents ₹ gallon. Rosin dull—strained $2 03½ to $2 05 ₹ bbl. Freights firm.

## Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEESWAX, ℔ | 33 @ | 34 | |
| BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each. | | | |
| 2nd hand | 2 25 @ | 2 75 | |
| New | 2 75 @ | 3 00 | |
| CANDLES, ₹ lb., | | | |
| Tallow | 18 @ | 20 | |
| Adamantine | 18 @ | 20 | |
| Sperm | 50 @ | 55 | |
| COFFEE, ₹ lb., | | | |
| Java | 30 @ | 35 | |
| Laguayra | 23 @ | 26 | |
| Rio | 19 @ | 24 | |
| St. Domingo | 25 @ | 28 | |
| COTTON, ₹ lb., | | | |
| Ord. to Mid'g | 18 @ | 20 | |
| Strict Mid'g | 20 @ | 21 | |
| COTTON BAGGING, | | | |
| Gunny, ₹ yd | 25 @ | 28 | |
| Dundee | 00 @ | 33 | |
| Flax | 28 @ | 30 | |
| Double Anc'r | 27 @ | 32 | |
| Rope, ₹ lb | 7 @ | 10 | |
| CORN MEAL, | | | |
| ₹ bushel | 1 40 @ | 1 45 | |
| DOMESTICS, | | | |
| Sheeting, | | | |
| ₹ yard | 12 @ | 16 | |
| Yarn, ₹ bl | 2 00 @ | 2 15 | |
| FEATHERS, | | | |
| ₹ lb | 65 @ | 75 | |
| FISH, ₹ bbl., | | | |
| Mackerel, | | | |
| No. 1 | 28 00 @ | 30 00 | |
| No. 2 | 00 00 @ | 00 00 | |
| No. 3 | 00 00 @ | 00 00 | |
| Mullets | 7 00 @ | 11 00 | |
| Herring, | | | |
| East | 8 00 @ | 9 00 | |
| N.C.roe | 0 00 @ | 12 50 | |
| do cut | 8 00 @ | 10 00 | |
| do gross | 7 00 @ | 8 00 | |
| Dry Cod, ₹ lb | 9 @ | 10 | |
| FLOUR, ₹ bbl., Northern | | | |
| Family | 7 00 @ | 10 00 | |
| Superfine | 5 50 @ | 6 00 | |
| Fine | 5 50 @ | 5 75 | |
| Ex. Super | 6 00 @ | 6 25 | |
| NORTH CAROLINA, | | | |
| Family | 8 00 @ | 8 50 | |
| Superfine | 7 00 @ | 7 25 | |
| GLUE, ₹ lb | 16 @ | 20 | |
| GUNNY BAGS | 28 @ | 00 | |
| GUANO, Peruvian, | | | |
| Per ton | 85 00 @ | 00 00 | |
| GRAIN, ₹ bushel, | | | |
| Corn | 1 30 @ | 1 45 | |
| Oats | 80 @ | 85 | |
| Peas, Cow | 0 00 @ | 2 00 | |
| Rice, rough | 0 00 @ | 0 00 | |
| Carolina | 7 @ | 8 | |
| HIDES, ₹ lb., | | | |
| Green | 5 @ | 7 | |
| Dry | 14 @ | 15 | |
| HAY, ₹ 100 lbs., | | | |
| Eastern | 1 35 @ | 1 50 | |
| Northern | 1 20 @ | 1 35 | |
| IRON, ₹ lb., | | | |
| English, ass'd | 8 @ | 10 | |
| American, ref. | 0 @ | 10 | |
| American, sheer | 9 @ | 10 | |
| Swede | 10 @ | 12 | |
| Hoop, | | | |
| ₹ ton | 120 00 @ | 125 00 | |
| LIQUORS, ₹ gal., (dom.) | | | |
| Whiskey | 1 35 @ | 2 25 | |
| Bourbon | 2 00 @ | 4 00 | |
| N. E. Rum | 2 00 @ | 3 00 | |
| Gin | 4 00 @ | 7 00 | |
| Brandy | 4 00 @ | 9 00 | |
| do Apple | 2 75 @ | 3 00 | |
| do Peach | 3 00 @ | 3 50 | |
| LUMBER, (River, | | | |
| Fl'r Bds | 15 00 @ | 17 00 | |
| Wide do | 12 00 @ | 14 00 | |
| Scantling | 10 00 @ | 12 00 | |
| LIME, ₹ bbl. | 0 00 @ | 0 00 | |
| From store | 0 00 @ | 1 40 | |
| MOLASSES, ₹ gallon, | | | |
| Cuba, hhds | 38 @ | 42 | |
| do bbls | 43 @ | 45 | |
| Sugar house | 25 @ | 28 | |
| do bbls | 28 @ | 33 | |
| Syrup, bbls | 50 @ | 1 00 | |
| NAVAL STORES, | | | |
| Turpentine ₹ 280 lbs | | | |
| Virgin new | 0 00 @ | 3 00 | |
| Yellow dip | 0 00 @ | 2 50 | |
| Hard | 0 00 @ | 1 50 | |
| Tar, ₹ bbl | 0 00 @ | 1 25 | |
| Tar, in ordr | 1 40 @ | 1 50 | |
| Pitch, City | 3 00 @ | 3 25 | |
| Rosin, pale | 4 25 @ | 5 50 | |
| do No. 1 | 2 50 @ | 3 50 | |
| do No. 2 | 1 65 @ | 1 75 | |
| do No. 3 | 1 50 @ | 1 55 | |
| Spirits Turpentine, | | | |
| ₹ gal | 34½ @ | 35½ | |
| NAILS, ₹ lb., | | | |
| Cut | 5 25 @ | 5 50 | |
| OILS, ₹ gallon, | | | |
| Sperm | 0 00 @ | 3 00 | |
| Linseed | 1 40 @ | 1 50 | |
| Machinery | 1 75 @ | 2 00 | |
| Kerosene | 40 @ | 42½ | |
| PEA NUTS, | 1 50 @ | 2 25 | |
| POTATOES, | | | |
| Sweet, bush | 1 30 @ | 1 50 | |
| Irish, ₹ bbl | 2 50 @ | 3 00 | |
| PROVISIONS, ₹ lb., | | | |
| N. C. Bacon | | | |
| Hams | 22 @ | 23 | |
| Middlings | 20 @ | 21 | |
| Shoulders | 18 @ | 19 | |
| Hog round | 20 @ | 21 | |
| Western Bacon. | | | |
| Hams | 17 @ | 20 | |
| Middlings | 18 @ | 18½ | |
| Shoulders | 15 @ | 15½ | |
| Lard, N. C. | 19 @ | 20 | |
| do North'n | 16 @ | 20 | |
| Butter, N. C. | 00 @ | 30 | |
| do North'n | 35 @ | 42 | |
| Cheese | 18 @ | 26 | |
| PORK, Northern, ₹ bbl. | | | |
| City Mess | 00 00 @ | 33 00 | |
| Thin " | 00 00 @ | 00 00 | |
| Prime, | 00 00 @ | 00 00 | |
| Rump | 28 00 @ | 30 00 | |
| SALT, Alum, per | | | |
| bag 2 bush | 1 50 @ | 2 00 | |
| Liverpool, sack, ground | | | |
| cargo | 0 00 @ | 1 50 | |
| from store | 0 00 @ | 1 60 | |
| American | 1 50 @ | 1 55 | |
| SUGAR, ₹ lb., | | | |
| Cuba | 12½ @ | 13¾ | |
| Porto Rico | 13 @ | 18¾ | |
| do | 13¾ @ | 14 | |
| B | 14 @ | 14¾ | |
| A | 00 @ | 15 | |
| Crushed | 15½ @ | 16 | |
| SOAP, ₹ lb. | | | |
| Northern, | 6½ @ | 10 | |
| Wilmington, | | | |
| Ext. Family | 10½ @ | 11 | |
| Family | 10 @ | 10 | |
| Chemical, | 0 @ | 8 | |
| Pale | 8 @ | 9 | |
| SHINGLES, ₹ M., | | | |
| Contract | 4 00 @ | 5 50 | |
| Common | 2 50 @ | 3 00 | |
| STAVES, ₹ M., | | | |
| W. O. bbl | 00 00 @ | 30 00 | |
| R. O. hhd | 00 00 @ | 00 00 | |
| TIMBER, ₹ M., | | | |
| Shipping | 10 00 @ | 11 00 | |
| Mill, prime | 7 50 @ | 8 00 | |
| Mill Fair | 6 00 @ | 7 00 | |
| Mill, inferior to ord | 3 00 @ | 5 00 | |
| TALLOW, lb | 10 @ | 11 | |

## REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, June 16, 1870.

TURPENTINE—Since the close of our last review the market for this article has ruled quite firm, and our table of sales below show a slight advance in price—closing with a steady demand at $3 for virgin, $2 50 for yellow dip, and $1 50 for hard, ₹ bbl. of 280 lbs. Receipts are only moderate, and for the week just ended reach 1,301 bbls, which sold as follows:

| | Bbls. | Virgin. | Yellow Dip. | Hard. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 140 | $3 00 | $2 45 | $1 45 |
| Saturday | 225 | 3 00 | 2 50 | 1 50 |
| Monday | 295 | 3 00 | 2 50 | 1 50 |
| Tuesday | 210 | 3 00 | 2 50 | 1 50 |
| Wednesday | 431 | 3 00 | 2 50 | 1 50 |

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—During the week just closed there has been a firmer feeling in the market for this article, and about all offered has found ready sale. The market opened on Friday last at a slight advance, and the sales up to Wednesday morning ruled at 34½ cents for Southern and 35¼ cents for N. Y. Packages;—later in the day, however, there was more firmness manifest, which resulted in advance of ¼ cent on former, sales being made at 35 cents. To-day (Thursday) the market is steady, with some enquiry from shippers, and little or no stock offering. We quote sales as follows:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 275 | casks | at 34½ | cents | ₹ gallon. |
| Do | 106 | " | " 35* | " | " |
| Saturday | 135 | " | " 34½ | " | " |
| Do | 50 | " | 35* | " | " |
| Monday | 84 | " | 35* | " | " |
| Do | 200 | " | 34½ | " | " |
| Tuesday | 596 | " | 34½ | " | " |
| Wednesday | 60 | " | 34½ | " | " |
| Do | 360 | " | 35 | " | " |
| Do | 28 | " | 35* | " | " |
| Thursday | 85 | " | 35* | " | " |

*N. Y. packages.

ROSIN.—For the week just closed the market generally has ruled quiet for the finer grades of this article, and the price is 25@50 cents lower than quoted in our last—closing with little or no demand, and buyers not disposed to operate.—For the lower grades we have but little change to report in the market—the demand having been principally for strained for immediate shipment, and at the close of our enquiries there is some weakness manifest, $1 50 being offered and $1 55 asked, with a small stock in receivers' hands. The sales reported are as follows: Friday, 454 bbls. at $1 55 for strained, $1 75 for No. 2, $2 for opaque, $2 25 for low No. 1, $3 50 for No. 1, $4@$4 25 for Pale, and $4 50@$5 for extra Pale; Saturday, 761 bbls. at $1 50 for strained, $1 65@$1 80 for No. 2, $4 50@$4 75 for Pale, and $5 50@$5 75 for extra Pale and window glass; Monday, 417 bbls. at $1 50 for strained, $1 62½ for No. 2, and $4 for Pale; Tuesday, 1,733 bbls. at $1 55 for strained, $3, $3 25@$3 75 for No. 1, $4@$4 25 for Pale, and $4 75 for extra Pale; Wednesday, 1,328 bbls. at $1 55 for strained, $1 80 for No. 2, $2 50, $3@$3 50 for No. 1, $4, $4 25@$4 50 for Pale, and $4 75@$5 for extra Pale—all ₹ bbl. of 280 lbs.

TAR—Continues to be brought in slowly, and the market rules quiet with a light demand.—Only about 80 bbls. received for the week, and sold at $1 25 ₹ bbl.

BARRELS.—Empty spirit barrels are in moderate stock, and the demand continues to be limited. We quote only small orders being filled at the following range of figures: Second hand country, $2 15@$2 20 as they run, and $2 50@$2 60 for selected, and $2 50@2 65 for new; New York $2 75@$3 for new and second hand; city made, $2 75@$3 each for new, as in quantity and quality.

BEESWAX—Brings 33@34 cents ₹ lb.

BEEF CATTLE, &c—Beeves continue to be brought to market slowly, and the supply in butchers' hands is quite small, being about sufficient for present wants. There is a moderate demand, and on the hoof we quote at 8@9 cents ₹ lb net for grass fatted. SHEEP are also in small stock, and upon receipt find sale at $2@$2 25 each, as in quality.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair demand, and only a moderate stock on market. From the granaries we quote as selling at $1 40@$1 45 ₹ bushel.

COTTON—On Friday last the market for this article opened quite steady, and about 50 bales changed hands at 18, 19@20 cents. Since then there has been nothing done in the way of sales, owing to the absence of receipts, and no stock offering on market. There has been some enquiry for shipment, and parcels would readily find purchasers upon arrival. Our quotations must be looked upon for the present as merely nominal.

EGGS—Are only in moderate supply, and sell at 20@22 cents ₹ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—Of nearly all descriptions are in moderate supply, and at present there is only a light demand. We give the following as rates from store: Peruvian Guano, $82 50@$85; Pacific do. $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Navassa Guano, $65; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Whitelock's Ozeralizer $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $55; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ₹ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR—Arrivals of Northern and Western brands are rather light, and there is only a small stock in dealers' hands, though sufficient to meet the demand from the trade. The market is firmer under the advices received, and prices are at least 50 cents higher. We refer to table for store quotations.

FISH—Only a retail enquiry exists, and the market is moderately supplied with most descriptions. See table for prices.

GRAIN—In the CORN market we have no change worthy of note to make for the week just ended. Receipts have been quite small, being only about 3,000 bushels, which have gone into store, and at present there is a fair stock in the hands of dealers. A moderate demand exists in the small way, and sales are being made from store at $1 37½ for mixed, and $1 40 ₹ bushel for white, bags included. No cargo sales have been offered, and in the absence of sales we quote nominally at $1 25@$1 30. ——OATS—The stock has become considerably reduced in the absence of receipts, and there is only a small supply on market. The demand is in the retail way, and sales are being made from store at 80@85 cents ₹ bushel. ——PEAS—The market is almost bare of all descriptions, and an active demand exists. We quote Cow as quick of sale at $2 ₹ bushel. ——RICE—Market moderately supplied with clean Carolina, and sales are being made from store at 7½@8 cents ₹ lb.

HAY—The market rules less firm at a decline in price, and is fully stocked with both Northern and Eastern. Some 3@400 bales of the former received for the week, and sold from wharf at 80 cents ₹ 100 lbs.

LIME—Is in fair stock, and only a retail business doing from store at $1 40 ₹ cask.

LUMBER—But little has been done during the past week, and market fully supplied. We quote from the city mills as follows:

*Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes | | $18 00 @ | 19 00 |
| " " Hayti cargoes | | 18 00 @ | 00 00 |
| Full cargoes wide Boards | | 20 00 @ | 22 00 |
| " " " flooring boards, rough | | 22 00 @ | 28 00 |
| Ship Stuff as ₹ specifications | | 23 00 @ | 24 00 |
| Deals, 3 by 9 | | 20 00 @ | 22 00 |
| Prime River flooring | | 18 00 @ | 20 00 |

MOLASSES—Supply fully fair, and demand pretty much in retail way. See table for store rates.

PEA NUTS—Have been in brisk en

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1870.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
OF MECKLENBURG.

**Judge William M. Shipp.**

It gives us much gratification to place the name of Hon. WILLIAM M. SHIPP, of Mecklenburg, at the head of our columns as the Conservative nominee for Attorney General. We shall urge his election with all our ability and energy. A gentleman of unblemished character, a lawyer of distinguished ability and a soldier of gallant record, he possesses the virtues and the qualifications necessary for the discharge of the important duties of the office, and which should attach to the representative of the party in this crisis.

Judge SHIPP received the unanimous vote of the Conservative Executive Committee, every name mentioned in connection with the nomination being withdrawn in his favor. We feel assured the decision of the Executive Committee will meet the unanimous approval of the Conservative people of the State. From full and free consultations with gentlemen from all parts of the State we are satisfied that Judge SHIPP will be elected, and that the Legislature will have a Conservative majority. From all quarters the most cheering assurances are received. The people are in earnest, and Radicalism is doomed in North Carolina.

**The Lumberton Republican Third Congressional District Nominating Convention, &c.**

Probably the most disgraceful scenes that have ever occurred anywhere within the limits of this State were witnessed at Lumberton on yesterday and Wednesday. We refer to letters elsewhere from our correspondents at that point for a full description of the disorder and confusion among those who had assembled in solemn Convention to select a candidate to represent them in the United States Congress.

Up to the time that the train passed there yesterday, nothing had been done;—not even an organization had been effected. The Court House was the scene of constant uproar and confusion, and even violence, the incendiary Galloway being the most prominent spirit in the scene. Even the laws were set at defiance, the Sheriff of the County being defied by Galloway when an attempt was made to silence the uproar.

A prominent Republican of this city, who left there yesterday, informs us that the scene actually beggars description; that the County Convention at Masonic Hall, last week, was a tame affair compared to this, and that all of those who laid any claims whatever to decency, were fast leaving in perfect disgust.

To-morrow we hope to be able to give a full and complete account of yesterday's doings.

**Fire in the East.**

There has been a terrible conflagration in Constantinople, with considerable loss of life and an enormous destruction of property. The fire broke out last Sunday, about 1 o'clock in an old building in the Pera, on the North side of the Golden Horn. A strong wind was blowing, and the fire quickly communicated to the adjoining buildings. The efforts of the firemen and citizens to stop the flames were futile, and in a few hours the residences of the English, American and Portuguese ambassadors and consulates, the Naom Theatre, many churches and mosques, thousands of houses and the richest stores and shops in the city were reduced to ashes. The loss of life by falling walls was fearful. It is estimated that at least thirty people have been killed or injured by this cause alone.

The latest advices are to the effect that the conflagration was checked on Sunday evening. Houses had been blown up and a gap thus made, although the flames were still raging fiercely in the points to which they had been confined.

The loss of property is immense, as the burnt district includes one of the wealthiest and best built quarters of the city. All the archives and plate of the British legation were saved.

**District Convention.**

As our readers well know the Executive Committee for this Congressional District have called a Convention to meet in Fayetteville on the 23d of this month. The place was regarded as nearly central and as accessible as any other point in the District, and besides upon that day the Sixteenth Senatorial District Convention, composed of delegates from Cumberland, Sampson and Harnett, would assemble in Fayetteville. We are certain that ample and cheap transportation would be furnished by our various lines of steamers from this city, which would enable the delegates from this entire portion of the District to reach Fayetteville without much trouble and with little expense.

We regard this Convention as most important. The people of North Carolina are becoming aroused to the great importance of the ensuing election, and one of the most wonderful revolutions in politics ever witnessed in this country is about to occur. From the mountains to the sea, North Carolinians are buckling on their armor for the conflict. The people are becoming alarmed at the corruptions and profligacy in every department of our State government. Lawlessness, extravagance, official corruption, the prostitution of justice, the loss of State credit, the destruction of our system of public schools and internal improvements, the debasement of public virtue—criminal echoes of bad government—have nerved good men to the determination to save their State from utter ruin. The more thoughtful among our political opponents are becoming disgusted with the violence, ignorance, dissoluteness and barbarism to which their party is tending, and will vote to redeem North Carolina from the disgrace and impoverishment which must inevitably follow a continuance of the present government.

Honest and respectable people, white and black, will not long submit to be ruled by such vagabonds as have assembled at Lumberton, nor will they make themselves parties to the disgraceful scenes there enacted by electing their nominee. Self-respect and self-interest will break down the political barriers which have heretofore divided the races, and intelligent and respectable colored men will not endorse such actors or their tools. We have reason to believe on this account, as well as from the great change which Radical pollution has brought about, that the nominee of the Fayetteville Convention will be elected, if the selection is made with judgment. Care should be taken, therefore, to put forward some gentleman who has the confidence of the people of the entire District and who will make a *thorough* and *bold* canvass.

We have our individual preferences among the several gentlemen whose names are mentioned in connection with the nomination, but can see no good to result from publishing them, and it might be hurtful to the harmony and good feeling now existing throughout the District. It is our purpose only to urge the nomination of that person whose principles, talents, character and popularity are such as will be best calculated to insure success and advance the interests of the party and the good of the District and State. We have several such gentlemen, the nomination of any one of whom will meet the hearty approval of the people of the District.

We trust that every county will provide for a full representation in the Fayetteville Convention. When its importance, not only in the District election, but in the general and county elections, is fully considered, we believe that no constituency will fail to be represented. We again urge its special importance upon our friends in the several counties. Let there be a full Convention.

**Duplin and Onslow.**

The Onslow Convention was held at Jacksonville on Monday. The nomination of Colonel WILLIAM A. ALLEN, of Duplin, for the Senate was unanimously ratified. Mr. JAMES G. SCOTT, the late Senator, was nominated for the House. Colonel ALLEN has partially canvassed the county of Onslow, and from both counties we have the assurance of very large anti-Radical majorities.

The Radicals have called a Convention in Duplin for the 18th instant, but it is done rather to benefit Heaton and to "keep their courage up" than from any hopes of success.

We shall hear a good report from Duplin and Onslow.

**Negro Testimony and North Carolina Radicals.**

We have before referred to the fact that in the Legislature of 1865-'66 the most bitter and persistent opponents of negro testimony in those bodies were the political friends of Governor HOLDEN. In the Senate such men as Judge HOWARD, Col. HALL, and in the Commons, Colonel COWAN, Major MCCLAMMY, and other leading Democrats and Conservatives fought day after day against C. L. Harris, G. W. Logan and other friends of Governor HOLDEN, and who are to-day fellow-Radicals, and as a matter of course, fellow-officeholders. Against the votes and protests of such men, who had the sanction and advice of HOLDEN, the right to testify in the Courts was granted to the colored people. This was done before they had been made citizens, or any thought of doing so was entertained. It was given to them by these men as right; it was resisted by the Holden party from prejudice. They then had no use for the "nigger," nor would they now, if he could not vote.

Major W. A. SMITH, of Johnston county, has been recommended by the Radicals of Alamance for the Senate from that Senatorial District. Doubtless Major SMITH would prefer to do less violence to law and his own ideas of right and run at home, but the outlook in Johnston is not so good for success as in Alamance and Guilford. Major SMITH is an orthodox Radical now, and loves the "nigger" at a distance ever since he was made a voter, but in 1865, when he asked for the poor privilege to testify in the Courts, he was so bitterly opposed to giving it to him, that he repudiated "his devoted friend," B. F. MOORE, a gentleman of eminence and experience, and much needed in the public councils in that crisis, and endorsed the pretensions of J. L. Pennington, a man of little ability and no qualifications, for the Convention. The Raleigh *Sentinel* has republished the following letter from Major SMITH, which, doubtless, will interest the colored Republicans, and which Galloway will hold over his *friend* in case they sit together in the next Senate:

BOON HILL, JOHNSTON COUNTY,
Sept. 7th, 1865.

*J. L. Pennington, Esq.:*

Yours of the 3d inst., is at hand. You say I am reported as having said publicly on the streets in Raleigh, that B. F. Moore, Esq., of your city, had said in my presence that he was in favor of negro evidence in the Courts. Mr. Moore *did say in my presence that he was in favor of negro evidence.* Not ony in my presence but in the presence of John Pool, of Bertie; Mr. Brooks, of one of the lower counties; and ——— Thompson, of Bertie.

I was not present when Mr. Moore was in conversation with the above gentlemen, but they told me of it the next morning at the Yarborough House.

Mr. Moore went further than merely stating he was for negro evidence. He argued with me an hour about it, and finally, I not yielding to his arguments, asked me to postpone making up my mind upon the subject, as he looked upon it as a matter of great importance and no one should make up their minds too soon until the subject was thoroughly investigated in all its bearings.

*I have always been and am now a devoted friend of Mr. Moore's*, and up to this time a political friend; but I could not and would not vote for any man who at *this time* is in favor of negro evidence.

You can use this as you please.

Very respectfully,
W. A. SMITH,

**Dickens.**

The death of CHARLES DICKENS is announced by telegraph. He was the most distinguished novelist of the English school of the present day. Born in 1812, he entered early in life upon the study of law, but embarked in a literary career before his twenty-first year. His first efforts were confined to reporting parliamentary debates for the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper. To this journal his earliest sketches of the social characteristics of English class-life, as presented by the middle and lower orders of society, were contributed, which were subsequently published in book form under the title of "Tales and Sketches by Boz." These and his Pickwick Papers immediately stamped him as a novelist of the highest order of merit, and an author of a peculiar original cast of genius.

Our readers are too familiar with the works of this author to require an extended notice of their merits, or of his abilities as a writer.

He was scarcely less distinguished as a reader and amateur actor and lecturer than as an author. In fact, as a reader and lecturer during his second and very recent visit to this country, the first occuring about thirty years since, he had become well known and highly appreciated. His course of lectures in the United States in 1867-68 proved a mine of pecuniary profit to himself, and a treat of the highest intellectual character to tens of thousands of intelligent Americans.

Soon after his return to England from this visit his health gave way, and he has since confined himself to his editorial duties upon his serial magazine, "*Household Words*," and to the preparation of a new novel, which we fear has not been completed.

His sudden death will be much regretted by the tens of thousands of families throughout the civilized world, in which his name was indeed a "household word."

**North Carolina Reconstruction.**

We direct attention to the timely and well-considered article from the New York *World*, published this morning, upon the late partisan proclamation of Governor HOLDEN. We hope it has not escaped the attention of that official, but will claim his careful consideration. We have ourselves presented similar views, but desire to let our readers see what is thought of our troubles and the conduct of our Governor in connection therewith by outsiders.

It becomes more and more important for the people to unite to defeat the present diabolical State government. North Carolina cannot prosper; population and wealth will not seek her borders as long as the present condition of affairs continue. Nay, her best citizens will be driven hence if the hands of corruption, lawlessness and extravagance are not stayed in their work of destruction. And this can only be done by electing honest and competent men as members of the Legislature and in defeating Mr. Phillips for Attorney General, who has placed himself in the unenviable position of the representative of the thieves and vagabonds who are debauching the good name and character of his native State. Let him have a care that he is not dragged down to their level and that the election does not leave him in the cesspool of Radical corruption.

North Carolina reconstruction is a subject worthy the thoughtful consideration and earnest action of every citizen. Let us all labor to prevent it from becoming the grave of her national and social prosperity.

**County Convention.**

In view of the meeting of the District Nominating Convention in Fayetteville on the 23d instant, we think the recommendation that a County Convention assemble in this city on Saturday, 18th instant, very proper, and respectfully urge our fellow-citizens to meet on that day to appoint delegates to the District Convention, and to consult together upon general and local political affairs. Owing to the shortness of the time, we hope our friends will take some trouble to circulate the notice into various portions of the county, so that as general attendance as possible will be obtained. It is very important that New Hanover should contribute her mite to the great political revolution about to sweep over the State.

**Sketches of State Biography.**

Rev. WILLIAM HOOPER continues to furnish the Wilson *Plaindealer* with his interesting "Sketches of State Biography." We have been promised by a friend of the author copies of the back numbers and will re-publish them in our columns. They will form interesting chapters in the history of the State.

THE WILMINGTON ASSOCIATION OF CONFEDERATES.—A large number of Ex-Confederates assembled at Commercial Exchange on Thursday evening to form an Association, which was done under the above name. The objects of the Association are, to quote the language of the Constitution, which was adopted, "to collect and preserve a true record of the services of the Confederate Army and Navy, and all other departments of the Confederate service; to contribute all in our power to a fair and truthful history of the Confederate Government, and the Confederate times; to perpetuate the memory of our dead; to protect the name and fame of our living; to promote constant social and friendly intercourse among them, and thus keep alive and fresh within our hearts the endearing friendships, which were formed in the field and prison; and finally, to provide, as far as we may be able, for the widows and orphans of our "lost cause," and for those of our unfortunate comrades who have been disabled for life."

The meeting was organized on motion of Col. R. H. Cowan, calling Col. E. D. Hall to the Chair and Capt. John L. Boatwright as Secretary.

Col. Hall, on taking the chair, stated the object of the meeting, when Col. R. H. Cowan arose and read a Constitution that had been prepared for adoption, closing with the motion that the same be adopted, *seriatim*, which, with some few amendments added, was done.

Col. R. H. Cowan, Col. Wm. Munford and Capt. S. A. Ashe, were appointed a Committee to revise and transcribe the Constitution, in a book, for signatures by the members.

Gen. R. Ransom, Maj. J. A. Engelhard and Maj. T. H. McKoy were appointed a Committee to prepare suitable by-laws for the government of the Association, to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on next Thursday evening.

On motion of Mr. Jno. C. James the Association then proceeded to the election of permanent officers for the ensuing year. This resulted as follows:

Col. R. H. Cowan, President.
Col. E. D. Hall, 1st Vice President.
Col. Roger Moore, 2d Vice President.
Adj't Wm. H. Kelley, Secretary.
Capt. John L. Boatwright, Treasurer.

Col. Hall then vacated the Chair and Col. Cowan was formally installed as permanent President when, on motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again at the same place on Thursday evening next, the 16th instant, at 8 o'clock.

**Correspondence of the Journal.**

GREENVILLE, PITT, Co., N. C.
June 8th 1870.

*Messrs. Editors:*—The recent Medical Convention which a number of us attended from this section in your enterprising city, will linger in fond memory's treasures as long as your pretty ladies are admired, and your true men valued.

The various notices I have seen in different papers of the State of this large and successful meeting of the professional medical men of North Carolina, do not overrate the importance of the occasion, or the social and professional pleasure enjoyed. Suffice it to say, that we all enjoyed ourselves to the extent of our highest desires, and we can never forget the warm welcome extended, and the generous hospitalities received.

There are several love sick swains in some of those lower counties, as I understand there are higher up in the State, since their return from the Medical Convention in Wilmington, and if the young ladies there do not minister favorably to these captivated hearts, I do not know what is to become of these young Doctors, or their patients.

I have seen commendatory notices of some of the older members of the State Medical Society recently, as well as of its late interesting proceedings.

I have no objections to these compliments, when merited, but I see one left out too often of the younger brethren, and I ask space in your columns to mention his name. I refer to the present able and efficient Secretary of that body, whose laborious and gratuitous services in this capacity for several years past, have done much for our profession, and reflect credit upon himself. I refer to that noble hearted man and rising young physician, Thomas F. Wood, M. D. It is the general opinion of his professional brethren of the State Medical Society, that the State contains no medical man of brighter promise and better talent, and he has "troops of friends" every where in the profession who love and honor him, not more for his genial nature and personal integrity than for his devotion to his science and skill in practice. If the people of your city value and sustain him as he deserves, and as he is appreciated by his professional brethren, who are best qualified to judge of medical merit and qualifications, surely this ornament to his profession and public spirited North Carolinian will never feel inclined to leave your city or our State for more inviting fields abroad.

We have been sorely afflicted in this region by continuous rains, as a consequence, very high freshets. The river is within two feet of the high water mark of 1867, and is still rising. The crops on the bottom lands are completely destroyed, and the cotton on the uplands is seriously injured. Nothing flourishes but grass, and that is growing luxuriantly, while plowing is impossible. W. D.

**Memorial Celebration at Winchester, Va.**

The ceremony of decorating the graves of the Confederate dead took place at the Stonewall Cemetery, near Winchester, on Saturday, in the presence of a large assemblage from that city and from all the neighboring counties—Clarke, Jefferson, Shenandoah, Warren, Berkeley and Fauquier. The city of Baltimore was also well represented. The Winchester Times says:

"The unknown, and unrecorded but not unremembered dead who sleep in our beautiful cemetery receive especial honor at the hands of Southern women. This lot was under the especial charge of the Misses Sherrard and Miss Reily, of Winchester, and Miss Fricland, Miss Hopkins and Miss Wilson, of Baltimore. The shaft, wreathed with evergreens and surmounted by a beautiful cross and anchor, was especially admired.

"The smaller mounds were enclosed by a heavy chain of evergreen attached to fourteen crosses four feet high, and the whole lot was covered with flowers strewn by nearly every lady on the ground.

"The lots of South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Delaware, Arkansas, and Mississippi were also beautifully decorated.

"The decoration of the remaining States, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas and Louisiana was deferred until Thursday, on account of the wet weather and misunderstanding with regard to the postponement, but the ladies from the country saw that no grave was neglected, and by three o'clock the Stonewall Cemetery resembled a beautiful garden of flowers. The grave of young Cushing, in the Maryland lot, was covered with wreaths and crosses by his father, who has given two sons to the 'lost cause.'"

**A Touching Scene.**

A touching scene is related by a gentleman as having occurred during the decoration ceremonies yesterday. A little girl entered the cemetery carrying wreaths of beautiful flowers, and hastened to the side where the Confederate dead lay, and proceeded to place a wreath on each grave. A friend of hers approached her saying, "But, Susie, those are the rebels' graves." "Yes, I know it, but my pa was a soldier, and died in Libby prison, and is buried down South; I so much hope some little girls there will strew flowers on his grave. I thought I would bring these and put them on the rebels' graves. Maybe some of them have little girls at home, you you."

There was more humanity in the few sentences of this little girl than in all the resolutions and orations of a thousand decorations. Let the visitors to Hollywood Cemetery never fail to scatter flowers over the graves of some Union soldiers, for in so doing the resting-place of this little girl's father will sometimes be decorated.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Dispatch.*

**Lucky Pastry Cook.**

The pastry cook at the Patee House, St. Joseph, Mo., who has fallen heir to a fortune, is Charles McLain Grey, and the papers now call him "Mr." Grey. The property is said to be mostly about Parkersburg, Va., and is valued at $129,000.

**Brigham Young has issued a notice to tobacco chewers that if they choose to chew in a manner disastrous to the tabernacle floors, they will be promptly ejected by the gentlemanly sexton.**

# From Lumberton.

## THE MONGREL CONVENTION

*NO ORGANIZATION.*

*THE DEVIL LOOSE.*

*GALLOWAY HIS DEPUTY.*

*HALF-RICE.*

*JONES A CANDIDATE ANYHOW.*

*DOCKERY STOCK DECLINING.*

*FRENCH SICK,*

*AND ALL HANDS DRUNK.*

For the Journal.

LUMBERTON, N. C., June 8, 1870.

*Editors Journal:* I wrote you by this morning's train a short description of the Radical Convention now going on in our town, and promised if anything of interest turned up to-day to let you hear from me again.

The trains from Wilmington and the west this morning swelled the crowd already gathered here considerably, and in point of numbers the convention may be called a success. The different aspirants slept but little last night, and it is evident that each one thinks that ere the sun sets to-day he will be a Congressman in embryo. Dockery seems very sanguine, Andrew Jones and his treasure *John* are not idle, and Galloway is slowly but surely looming up, and has already made some masterly strides towards the coveted prize. He bases his claims upon the question of color. Who can tell what a day may bring forth?

The Convention assembled in the Court House to day at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by Z. G. A. Graham, of Anson, who nominated Jehu Davis (Andy Jones' treasurer) for temporary chairman. This was too much for the Dockery faction, and here a scene ensued that beggars all description. Rice, a delegate from New Hanover, who seems to be working in Dockery traces, demanded of the Chairman by what authority he made this nomination. Chairman replied by virtue of his office as Chairman of the Executive Committee of this Congressional District. Rice appealed from the decision of the Chair to the house. Just here Galloway entered the ring, followed by Price, Mabson, Leary, Sinclair and others—all addressing the Chair at the same time, and each one claiming the floor. Finally Jehu recognized Galloway, and he proceeded in a very deliberate and earnest manner to take the hull off of Rice. Rice objected to the operation, but Galloway showed fight, and Rice wilted. He told Rice that he had stolen the credentials of two colored delegates from Sampson county, and that if he interrupted him again he would slap him in the mouth. Sheriff Howell came to the assistance of Rice and informed Galloway if he did not quiet down he would jail him. Galloway defied him, showed fight again, and Howell retreated. Confusion reigned supreme, so much so, that our Parson Sinclair got up and said he was ashamed of such proceedings;—so high was the confusion that a motion was made to adjourn "sine die" without making a nomination, and would have been carried but for the timely interference of some who had not shown themselves on the stage before. It was impossible to do any business, and a motion to adjourn until 2 o'clock P. M., in order that the hands might cool off, was made and adopted.

Convention assembled at 2 o'clock.

A motion was made to appoint a committee of five on credentials, when ensued another long discussion between Sinclair, Leary, Mabson and others. It was evident that the adjournment was too short for the hands, and the same confusion which had ruled the Convention before dinner showed itself again. George Price took a hand, but had not proceeded far before John Long, of Richmond county, hurled a bombshell at him in the way of a question, which he wanted decided by the Chair, to wit: if George Price, a deserter from the United States navy, was to be recognized as a delegate to this Convention?—This rather stunned Price, but he was brought to by the decision of the Chair, who ruled Long out of order.

Nothing was done in the evening session but the appointment of a Committee on Credentials and an investigation of the credentials of delegates from contested counties.

Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

One day has passed and they have not even effected a permanent organization. It is probable that they may do it to-day; if so, I suppose the Convention will adjourn to-night. Andrew Jones keeps aloof from it, and says if Dockery is nominated he is an independent candidate. Galloway is the ruling spirit in the Convention, and so far stands a good chance for the nomination.

Yours,

PEE DEE.

For the Journal.

LUMBERTON, N. C., June 9th, 1870.

*Dear Journal*:—The Radical Convention attracted quite a crowd of the black and tan from the counties around, some of whom are delegates, but the larger portion of them were lookers on and whippers in. You heard yesterday of this, however, and I now propose to speak of the Convention.

The morning's session commenced at once in a squabble about a Chairman; a frightened-looking no-faced individual occupied the Chair. He was deligently pelted by a score of lusty speakers all on the floor at the same time, and exhibited an air of satisfaction when relieved by Jehu Davis. Davis spoke his piece and seemed to be in earnest to work, and the sequel shows he did work. It is hardly necessary to tell your readers who Jehu is, for any one who has seen him in his own crowd can never forget his brazen face and self importance, always zealous to do justice to speakers when on his side.—Major J. C. Mann, of Wilmington, and Jno. A. Long, of Richmond, having been made Secretaries, the meeting was temporarily organized.

Of course Galloway was there in full bloom, and commenced a lively attack on some of his confreres, who would presume to vote without credentials.

Rice (L. E. from your city) did not recognize the chairman, and thereupon ensued the most perfect din out of pandemonium. Price roared, Galloway charged, and the big-guns were double-shotted and discharged at the Chair and Rice. Galloway called Rice a scoundrel and hyena; he (Rice) had pocketed credentials from New Hanover and had tried to black mail the Legislature. He (Galloway) knew Rice was a liar and he was personally responsible for what he said. Galloway rushed towards Rice but Proctor interfered, while Galloway shouted that he would slap the face of the puppy. Your correspondent was sorry for Rice, for not only was Galloway after him, but there was a general shout from the negro delegates calling the poor, pale, and anxious fellow, half-rice and other ugly things. At this juncture Sheriff Howell popped up to the head of the stairs and declared if order was not preserved he would clear the Convention out of the Court-House; he had authority and he had the means at his control. Galloway and a score more rose to their feet, Galloway defying the Sheriff, threatening him, and advising him to leave. He (G.) had more friends among the Democrats in Lumberton, than Howell had in his own party, and could give bonds for a hundred thousand dollars—his friend, Col. Cowan, (!whew!!) would back him,—and making many other boisterous and impudent demonstrations.

Hays, and Rice, and Leary, and Price, all joined in the general *melee*, but their guns were silenced by the overpowering voice of the Senator from New Hanover! The Chairman, overcome by his extra exertions to get a chance to make a speech, took off his coat and sawed the air with his hands violently, but we saw no other effect than for him to turn very red in the face and sweat hugely. Finally a Quaker-looking magistrate came meekly to the Speaker's stand and declared that, as a magistrate, he would have order or the Convention must find some other place to hold its sessions. Several of the negro delegates made speeches. Price's voice overwhelmed the rest, and said they could adjourn to the African Church; that was the property of the negroes; they could meet without molestation. Mr. Magistrate as meekly subsided and was soon lost in the sweaty crowd. Galloway moved to adjourn *sine die*. The motion seemed to have been reconsidered,—at any rate, a motion got through to adjourn till 2 o'clock.

The foregoing is a feeble pencilling of the most ludicrous, disgusting and shameful scene we ever saw. If all the thieves and robbers fresh from Sing Sing had been turned loose in a room they could not have equalled this set of hungry office seekers. Some of them, who at home are considered not only champions, but invulnerable warriors, were content to slink away in a quiet place as spectators. "Gee Zee" was there, of course, but as quiet as a lamb. He really looked like he was an outsider. There was also a knowing looking Yank on the outskirts of the crowd with his squint-glasses on, manipulating for Dockery. He was a Colonel ——— somebody, a Treasury agent sent out to have the right man nominated. He had some co-workers from abroad, all looking exceedingly anxious.

The afternoon session was rather more orderly. Dinner seemed to have had a soothing effect. The *Rev. Col.* Sinclair opened with a speech upon the merits of Dockery. The gentleman was in a remarkably good humor—seemed to be warmed up by something, but as he says he *don't drink* he couldn't have been drunk. He tried by compliments to ward off an expected attack from Leary, but signally failed. Leary excoriated his antagonist decently and effectually.

G. L. Mabson announced, in a fiery harrangue, the claims of A. H. Galloway as the nominee of the party, which elicited enthusiastic yells and cheers from the negroes, and made the whites open their eyes wider. Some tried to regard it as a joke, but it was plainly to be seen that they don't relish any such change of tactics. The meeting then commenced the examination of credentials and adjourned until next day without effecting a permanent organization.

It would take a more ready pen than mine to give an insight into this disgusting scene, and we abandon the attempt in disgust until to-morrow. UUD.

**The Mongrel Convention—Several Counties Withdraw—Nomination of Dockery.**

LUMBERTON, N. C., June 10.

*Dear Journal:* The entire delegation entered the arena "calm and serene," and although they wrangled it was somewhat more respectable. They spent the entire morning in settling rules of order. In the afternoon a permanent organization was effected, and Thornton, of Fayetteville, miscegenist, was conducted to the chair as permanent President, and Regulator C. Waldren and Arnold Secretaries. "Old Sin" got the floor, and offered a long string of ten resolutions, with a preliminary number of whereases, declaring the lives and property of Republicans to be in danger from a certain secret organization, &c., and endorsing Grant, Holden and the other leaders. The parson soon attained the temperature of red heat, and let off a volume of steam, certainly to his own relief and to the satisfaction of his auditors, especially from New Hanover.

The fugleman, Duncan, acted his part well, bringing in the "bullies" and "goods," and was ably seconded by the delegates distributed all over the room. It is supposed the parson was fixing a pill which he thought Dockery couldn't swallow.

Galloway made a rousing harangue, anti-Dockery, and finally the resolution was adopted, after an ineffectual attempt by Galloway to compliment Deweese, Jones, Heaton and Shober in the same resolution, he voting against his own motion.

Foster, from Bladen, thereupon nominated Dockery, and the same hub-bub ensued as on the first day. Galloway and Price threatened to leave the Convention, and, after a short conference, withdrew, amidst cheers and groans, and multitudinous noises, of which the Rads only are capable, carrying Robeson and Richmond counties with them. The remnant of the Convention, having no opposition, nominated Dockery unanimously, and adjourned *sine die*.

The disruption of the party here seems to have been a foregone conclusion, and threats are made of another convention and other Radical nominations; but these are old tricks. Rents of this sort are easily healed by office, as evidenced in the Price-Eagles difficulty.

Dockery spoke at night at the Court House, and was confronted by Jehu Davis, who proposed some stunning interrogatories as to his (D's) course in Congress. He thought the Colonel came short of the standard of Radical perfection, but was cool and collected. During the speaking there were one or two pistol shots on the street, evidently intended to draw away the audience from the Court House, which it effected.

The drunken rabble in the streets, singing, yelling, cursing and fighting, was far more disgraceful than on the first day, and we congratulate our usually quiet community on being rid of them. This sketch gives no adequate conception of the doings of these two days, One who has not witnessed similar scenes can form no idea; but no honest citizen of this place can regret being relieved of their pestiferous presence. UUD.

We forgot to say that Andrew, surnamed Jones, was here, but in spite of a big pocket crammed with greenbacks, which he spent so lavishly in the crowd, he was in no way mentioned for nomination, and denies being a candidate.

# SUNDAY READING.

**Where?**

Where shall be the wayworn wanderer's
Last long home and restful shrine?
In the South land under palm trees?
Under lindens by the Rhine?

Shall I in a desert somewhere
Be entombed by some strange hand?
Or beside the moaning seacost
Slumber, buried in the sand?

Ah well! there as here, above me
Shall God's heaven beam as bright,
And the stars for death lamps o'er me
Shall be hung throughout the night!

MINISTERIAL STUDY.

Let Christian ministers study; give them time to read widely and deeply, and we shall have an educated ministry, able to cope with the evils of the age. On the other hand, keep your minister always on his feet—bid him give to social visiting the time which belongs to his study—set a price on him by saying, fill the pews or leave your post, and you take the surest way of training a class of men narrow, in their range of thought, weak in their grasp of truth, uncertain and dreamy in their doctrinal utterances, frothy and sensational in their pulpit performances. We need strong men, studious men, scholarly men, as well as pious men.—*Presbyterian.*

PERSONALITIES IN PRAYER.

When Rev. Edward Harpur, an Irish Wesleyan, was stationed in Dromore, there was a certain curate of the Established Church in that town, who was strongly opposed to Methodism, and did what he could to prevent nominal Episcopalians from attending the Wesleyan Chapel. His name was Richard Agar. One Sunday evening Mr. Agar attended the Wesleyan service, to see if any of his professed flock were in the chapel. Mr. Harpur saw him and knew his object. During prayer Mr. H. offered up the following petition: "O Lord, save thy Church from the devil, the Pope, and Richard Agar!" It is not necessary to say that Mr. Agar did not remain for the sermon.

MISSION POPULATION.

The population connected with the Protestant missions in Africa was estimated, in 1868, at 685,000. It has for many years back increased at a much more rapid rate than the Roman Catholic mission population, and as the whole of Madagascar is likely to be soon gained over, it will shortly number as many millions as it has now hundreds of thousands; and as Roman Catholicism has no similar prospect in any African country, it will soon outnumber the Roman Catholic populations. In Asia the Protestant population is now about 713,000; but there also an addition of millions may be confidently expected. All signs of the times indicate that a great harvest is in store for the labors of the Protestant missionaries.

"NOTHING SECTARIAN."

This has now become quite a popular hobby, both in high and low places, in our pulpits, colleges, and social circles. What may be the true import of the term, in its application to our time and circumstances, it is perhaps hard to tell. But, be this as it may, one thing is evident, it has gone into popular use as equivalent to "no controversy," especially in our pulpits; or, in other words, "Don't say anything contrary to the views or teachings of others." This I regard as both unreasonable and unscriptural. 1st. It is unreasonable to consent that the most erroneous doctrines should be thus honored and settled in this day of superior light and liberty. 2d. It is unscriptural. This must at once appear evident to every Bible reader; hence we find patriarchs, prophets, Christ, and all the apostles, warning against surrounding errors. And there is no intimation in the Bible that we should cease to proclaim and defend any portion of Divine truth, because its utterance would come in conflict with surrounding errors. Instead of this, the Bible tells us, if any man speak, and especially public teachers, "let him speak as becometh the oracles of God." This not only implies *agreement* with these oracles, but comprehends "the *whole* counsel of God."—*Cor. Western Christian Advocate.*

THE LORD'S SUPPER.

Dr. Hanna, in his "Life of Christ," speaks as follows of the institution of the Lord's supper: "But who would ever have risked his reputation, his prospect of being remembered by the ages that were to come, by exhibiting such an eager and premature desire to preserve and perpetuate the remembrance of his name, his character, his deeds? They have left it to others after them to devise the means of doing so: neither vain enough, nor bold enough, nor foolish enough to be themselves the framers of these means. But who is this, who, ere he dies, by his own act and deed, sets up the memorable institution by which his death is to be shown forth? Surely he must be one who knows and feels that he has claims to be remembered, such as none other have had? Does not Jesus Christ, in the very act of instituting in his own life-time this memorial rite, step at once above the level of ordinary humanity, and assert for himself a position toward mankind utterly and absolutely unique.

THE MOST ALARMING SIN.

If I were called to point out the most alarming sins to-day—those which are most deceitful in their influence and most soul-destroying in their ultimate effects—I would not mention drunkenness, with all its fearful havoc, nor gambling, with its crazed victims, nor harlotry, with its hellish orgies; but the love of money on the part of men, and the love of display on the part of women. While open vice sends its thousands, these fashionable and favored indulgences sends their ten thousands to perdition. They sear the conscience, incrust the soul with an impenetrable shell of worldliness, debauch the affections from every high and heavenly object, and make man or woman the worshipper of self. While doing all this the poor victim is allowed by public opinion to think himself or herself a Christian; while the drunkard, the gambler or the prostitute is not deceived by such a thought for a moment.—*Dr. Crosby.*

**The Rinderpest.**

The Reading Pennsylvania Eagle says: "Some of the farmers in Greenwich township, Berks county, are considerably excited over the appearance of a strange disease among their cattle, which they fear is the rinderpest. The cattle suffer for two or three weeks, and finally die.—Cow doctors in that vicinity are unable to combat the disease, which they do not appear to understand, it being something new in the country. One farmer has lost three cows, and others have lost one or two each.

The Denver Herald has achieved this epigram on the labors of women:

Strong-minded Susan said to Hobbs:
"Had we our choice of labors,
How soon we'd take the biggest jobs
Away from our *he* neighbors."

Said Hobbs: "Already you can beat
The men, if they but knew it
How easily you sweep the street!
But then you're *trained* to do it!"